HISTORY

OF THE

BERWICKSHIRE

NATURALISTS' CLUB

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 22, 1831

"MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CŒLUM"

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HISTORY OF THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

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ILLUSTRATIONS

CLUB NOTES

During 1982 meetings were held as follows:—
9th May. Bowden Kirk, Darnick Tower and Melrose Abbey.
17th June. Seton House, Seton Collegiate Church and Gosford House.
14th July. Elsdon Tower and Carvoran Roman Army Museum.
19th August. Edinburgh College of Agriculture Gardens and Bush Estate.
16th September. The Haining, Newark Castle and Bowhill.
22nd October. Annual Meeting, Berwick. Talk by Dr. Robson in the morning.

Extra Meetings were:—
22nd May. St Abbs Head Wildlife Reserve.
8th September. Excavation at the Hirsel, Coldstream.
12th November. Slide Show: Wildlife on St Kilda.

Our member, Miss Jennifer Jeffrey, B.Sc., who is Zoology Librarian at South Kensington (and comes from Ewart), has offered her help to anyone who is trying to obtain information about our local naturalists, e.g. Bewick. Her address is 10, Wesley Square, Lancaster Road, London W.11.

Although the lamented death of the Revd. H. S. Ross, the Club's Librarian and a past President, occurred outside the nominal limits of this issue, the opportunity is taken to express our deep regret and our sympathy with his family and friends, who were many. An appreciation will appear in our next issue.

To complete the record of the 150th Anniversary Walk from Grantshouse to St Helen's Church on 22nd September, 1981 (HBNC XLII,15) those who took part were:— Mr. G. B. Millican (who led the party), Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. B. Swan, Mr. Edward Hay, Mrs. Audrey Malone, Mrs. Ann Wilson-Smith, Mrs. M. McCreath, Miss A. McCreath, Mrs. Margaret Dykes, Mrs. Brigid Darling, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Robertson, Dr. Graham Miller, Dr. and Mrs. G. A. C. Binnie and Mr. James Hood. Mrs. and Miss Wailes Fairbairn joined the party for the last section of the walk.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

THE HOUSE OF BLACKADDER

being the Anniversary Address delivered by Mrs. D. K. Swan, President of the Club, on 22nd October 1982

IN the History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club for 1887—105 years ago—the President, Mr. James Hardy, reported on the first meeting of that season. It was held at Chirnside, there were nineteen members present and the objects of their interest were Blackadder and Allanbank. After breakfast at Chirnside the intrepid naturalists walked via Chirnside Mill and Craigswalls to Blackadder.

They were under a disadvantage in the form of a succession of thunderstorms but, though they were not invited into the mansion house, they were shown over the gardens and greenhouses. I tell you this because during an interval on the walk Mr. Hardy partly read a paper he had prepared on the history of Blackadder. This paper, as far as I can ascertain, was never published and I have not been able to find any trace of it. The story of Blackadder is too interesting to be lost so I have tried to assemble *some* of the facts in its long history.

The heart of the original Blackadder estate is on a cliff above the river of the same name. The gazeteer for Scotland for around 1850 says that at *that* time the name was pronounced Blackater, a corruption of Blackwater. In the ensuing 130 years the syllable has reverted to its original "adder" from the Cambro-British AWEDUR signifying a running stream. Hence Blackadder the "black running stream".

When the family took the river's name we do not know, but we do know that in 1426 the first Crown Charter was granted

by King James I of Scots to Sir Robert Blackadder. Based in a strong tower the family must have flourished at this time because we read of lands acquired and estates procured. In 1452, after a successful thirty years of acquisition and consolidation, a certain Robert Blackadder of that Ilk was granted a renewal of the Royal Charter by King James II, and this confirmed his possession of the estate.

This Robert Blackadder was known as the Chieftain of the South, and his seven sons, like their father, were all valiant gentlemen. Such was their reputation that they were designated the Black Band of the Blackadders and fought under the Red Rose in England. Sir Robert, the Chieftain of the South, and three of his seven sons were slain at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, but their bravery was such that it was commemorated by having the red and white rose emblazoned on their shield.

Other noble families and Border clans were also emerging and flourishing at this time; there was much purloining of land and many dastardly deeds were perpetrated. A bitter feud developed, and continued with increasing intensity, for over 200 years between the Blackadders and the powerful neighbouring Homes.

Meanwhile, Robert, the laird of Blackadder and one of the surviving sons of the famous Chieftain, married Alison Douglas, daughter of the Master of Angus. They had two little daughters, but their happiness was short-lived. In 1513 disaster befell the family when Robert Blackadder was killed at the Battle of Flodden, that graveyard of Scottish hopes and future leadership. Poor Alison, left alone at Blackadder with her two little girls—her husband killed, her father too—was at the mercy of the Homes.

They laid siege to Blackadder Castle and overwhelmed the estate. Alison was forced into marriage with Sir David Home of Wedderburn and her daughters, both minors, were betrothed to his younger brothers. In 1527 Beatrice Blackadder married John Home and Margaret, her sister, married Robert Home. The estate, now only Blackadder in name, was divided between the girls' husbands and became Home property until the eighteenth century. Nevertheless the name of Blackadder has survived to this day descending from other branches of the family and there have been many illustrious soldiers, professional men, men and women who have shone in music and the arts and churchmen. Against the dark background of the family history two famous Blackadders stand out in bold relief: Robert, the first Archbishop of Glasgow, who added the beautiful Blackadder aisle to the Cathedral there, and also at the old church of Edrom, a vaulted aisle of which a fragment

remains: and John the Covenanter who recorded the great conventicle of 1677 on a "spacious level haugh" at Allanbank where for three days about four thousand gathered for the "field preachings" and the Communion "on a sweet Sabbath morning". The memory of that time, when "it was pleasant as the night fell, to hear their melody swelling in full unison along the hill, the whole congregation joining in one accord and praising God with the voice of psalms" might well have comforted John Blackadder in his long imprisonment on the Bass Rock, where he died.

Many of us have known, and indeed still know, people with the surname Blackadder and it must be interesting for them to know that they did, with certainty, spring from an ancient family who raised a tower on the banks of the river Blackadder so long ago.

But we are concerned with the House of Blackadder. The old fortified tower or castle was razed to the ground several times and always rebuilt. To this day the old foundations can still be found. At different times it was besieged and in the troubled past two queens, delicate ladies both, had come to the castle. First, in the autumn of 1515 was Margaret the Queen Mother, briefly a widow, then married to the Earl of Angus, determined in spite of her approaching confinement to make the long journey south and air her grievances at the court of her brother, Henry VIII. So it was at Blackadder Castle that she wrote to him complaining that the Scots had treated her little better than a prisoner. In 1566 the next Royal visitor, Mary Queen of Scots, after her near fatal illness at Jedburgh, rested at Blackadder on the way to visit her half-brother John, Commendator of Coldingham Priory.

Peace came at last to that debatable land and in 1764 a mansion house was built by the Home owner over the foundations of the old pele and a few years later Blackadder came into the possession of the Boswalls. In 1847 Euphemia Boswall married Sir George Houston of Allanbank—a small adjoining property, and the two families united under the name of Houston-Boswall of Blackadder.

In the reign of Queen Victoria many of the old border families were rich and prosperous. Their ancient castles and houses were not large enough for their big families or not impressive enough for their owners' important status. At Blackadder the one hundred year old house was enlarged and renovated and achieved the grandeur of a stately home in keeping with many others in the district.

On the north bank of the Blackadder, close to the village of Allanton and by this time the property of the Blackadder

family of Houston-Boswall, is the beautiful estate of Allanbank where, for years, the ghost of 'Pearlin Jean' is said to have wandered. The story is a pitiful one. It is of love, devotion, betrayal and death. There are quite a number of versions, both printed and oral, but on the main points they all agree.

At one time, it would appear, Allanbank was the property of an elderly roué, Sir Robert Stuart, who devoted most of his days, and particularly his nights, to the enjoyment of wine, women, song and cards. On one of his frequent pleasure trips to the Continent he made the aquaintance of a very beautiful, innocent young girl called Jean. Well experienced in the arts of seduction he soon had her so completely in his power that, trusting him implicitly as she did, he had no difficulty in persuading her to accompany him back to Allanbank.

There the couple at first, even though they were ignored by most of the local families, spent an ideally happy time which lasted until it became evident that a baby would soon be born. This killed Sir Robert's infatuation, and shortly after the baby's birth he took himself off to Edinburgh. For months no communication passed between them, and then having once more fallen under the fascination of another young woman, who at this time was wealthy, he sent word to Allanbank of his pending wedding and of his decision to make Jean and her baby an allowance, but only on the condition that she returned immediately to her own people.

Jean was heartbroken. She left the house with her child forthwith and the servants could not find her. In the meantime Sir Robert had received word of her disappearance and congratulated himself accordingly. But when he and his wife arrived at Allanbank a few days later, and were driving up the avenue in style, Jean suddenly appeared with her baby in her arms from out amongst the trees and flung herself in front of the horses.

The scene was a terrible one. The driver was unable to stop the terrified animals, and literally, the new bride arrived at her future home across the body of her rival; for when the coach had passed over her, Jean was found to be dead. The baby, a girl, escaped by a miracle.

One version of the story ends on a note of poetic retribution, for it tells how, overcome with remorse, Sir Robert insisted on adopting his illegitimate daughter; a decision which provided such a bone of contention that he and his wife never knew another happy day, but lived in enmity until they died. Another, and even less attractive version, says that when Jean fell beneath the carriage Sir Robert shouted to the driver to drive on up to the house.

Be that as it may: Pearlin Jean—the name derived from the old Scottish word for the fine silk lace she always wore—is said to have haunted the house and grounds for years afterwards; in fact until a time when, so alarmed had they become about the disturbing tales of her appearances, the local ministers combined to 'lay' her spectre with bell and book.

That old house of Allanbank has gone and though replaced in 1849 by a fine modern mansion, it too has passed away. But the tale of poor Pearlin Jean is not forgotten by the people of the district.

From the time the House of Blackadder was enhanced and restored in 1864 until the Great War of 1914-1918 the family of Houston-Boswall flourished. This was the hey-day of the big country house and the Blackadder Estate was one of the finest of the famous Border Estates in the heart of the Merse of Berwickshire. Extending to some 5,000 acres it comprised twelve farms and its own home farm. This, the present Blackadder Mount, had a handsome steading with a bell and clock tower, its own mill and tiend barn.

The mansion of Blackadder stood in a remarkable position on the cliff above the east bank of the river. It was approached along three carriage drives through beautiful avenues, each drive being about a mile in length and guarded by a stone built lodge. The 300 acres of parkland included pleasure grounds in the form of terraces and zig-zag paths which led from the house right down to the river. These were planned to provide a romantic landscaped walk through the woodlands and eventually to the three-acre walled gardens with their herbaceous borders, rose garden and glass houses. In addition, the house itself had a beautiful Gothic conservatory which was constructed at the cost of several thousand pounds. A most unusual feature of the walled garden was the provision of exterior heating in the walls which preserved the fruit trees from frost. Apropos of Blackadder gardens, it is interesting to note that the lowest temperature ever recorded in Britain up to 1925 was registered here in 1881, when the thermometer showed 54 degrees of frost. Oaks and lime trees burst asunder by the expansion of frozen sap.

This estate was, of course, also a great sporting estate. Fine stables surrounded a large flagged yard; the head gardener lived in a superior stone built house and there were three keepers' cottages.

The relationship between the Blackadder estate and the adjacent village of Allanton was one of inter-dependency. The Blackadders, then the Homes and finally the Houston-Boswalls owned the village, and until the final sale of the

estate, each householder had one acre: for his cow, for six drills of potatoes and on which to grow feeding for his stock. In addition, there were two acres of grass beside the village for common summer grazing.

The estate contained its own home farm with dairy facilities as well as its own smithy and many people were employed in their management. Men were needed for the huge gardens; as gamekeepers and ghillies, as butlers, coachmen, footmen, joiners, farm workers and so on. In the house itself a small army of women and girls cleaned, cooked, washed, ironed, sewed, mended linen, waited at table, made butter and cheese and performed various other domestic duties.

So quite a large proportion of the population of Allanton was either directly or indirectly involved in the running of the big estate on its doorstep. William Purves, one of three tailors' firms there, founded a very successful and subsequently well-known business. Mr. Purves personally cut Sir George Houston-Boswall's clothes and all the liveries for house and estate were made by this firm. At Christmas time the Houston-Boswall family entertained the Allanton children to a big party and in the summer time there was a picnic in the grounds.

In 1914, in the first world war, the third Sir George Houston-Boswall was posted missing in France. His young wife Naomi and his infant daughter Phoebe were left at Blackadder House. Things were never the same again, but in an effort to modernise the place Lady Houston-Boswall embarked on a series of extremely expensive alterations. In 1919 central heating was installed with radiators in all the main rooms; at the same time electric light, generated by a modern water-driven turbine and dynamo, was introduced. The telephone was put in and two years later the drainage was renewed. All this, plus heavy death duties, was too much of a strain on the financial resources of the family and in 1925 the Blackadder Estate was advertised for sale.

In the event the estate was broken up and the farms were sold separately. These included Dykegatehead, Leetside, Broomdykes, Blackadder Mains, Blackadder West, Blackadder Bank, Craigswall and Whitemire, Allanbank Mill, Newstead and other smaller properties. Nobody bought the mansion house and it was demolished—the last of the stone was eventually used to make the foundations of Winfield Aerodrome.

In the same year that Blackadder House was demolished two other large mansions in the district were also pulled down. It was the end of an era.

Fortunately happier times now ensued for this ancient seat of the Blackadders. Mr. Robert Harrower, who had married Miss Purves of Allanton, bought the home farm now known as Blackadder Mount. It was at this farm, in about 1764, that something happened which literally revolutionised Scottish agriculture and I quote:— "For the invention of a plough which turned the furrow by reason of its skilful design rather than brute force, Scotland is indebted to James Small (1740-93). Born in Berwickshire, Small served his apprenticeship with a local carpenter and then worked in Doncaster making waggons and carriages. Returning to his native Berwickshire in 1764, he set up as a ploughwright at Blackadder Mount, under the patronage of John Renton of Lammerton, and there evolved the implement which won him fame. Light, yet strong, with a curved instead of straight mouldboard, Small's swing plough could be pulled by two horses twice as fast as the old 'Scotch Plough'—a cumbersome wooden wedge demanding the united efforts of perhaps a dozen oxen and half as many men to scratch half an acre a day. Ten years before his death, Small published "A Treatise on Ploughs and Wheel Carriages illustrated by plates": the ploughs of today still largely conform to the basic principles laid down therein.

In 1958 Mr. Harrower's son Mr. William Harrower bought the estate of Allanbank (Pearlin Jean's haunt) and in 1962 he acquired the gardens of Blackadder. The nucleus of the estate is thus intact and from where he lives Mr. Harrower looks down on a beautiful and peaceful scene in the midst of which lie the remains of the old House of Blackadder.

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THE SEAWEEDS OF BERWICK UPON TWEED

Dr. F. G. Hardy

It has been recognised for some considerable time that Berwick upon Tweed has a very rich marine flora, and the purpose of this paper is to list those species of seaweed which have been recorded from the area during the present century.

During the second half of the nineteenth century, the collection and study of seaweeds was very fashionable, and from the 1840's onwards a whole genre of popular books was published aimed at instructing Victorian ladies on what to look for on the shore, how to collect and press seaweeds (and what to wear whilst doing so). At the same time more scientific studies of the marine flora were being carried out, most notably in the Berwick area by Batters, who published three short lists of the marine algae of Berwick upon Tweed in this History (1882, 1883 and 1884) and followed these, in 1889, with a very substantial check-list. This sudden rise to popularity was followed by an equally abrupt ending, and it would probably be true to say that during the present century seaweeds have had a smaller following of keen amateurs than any other plant group (although scientific research on the group has been, and is, extensive).

Members of the British Phycological Society have held field meetings at Berwick upon Tweed on two occasions in the past twenty-five years, in August 1959 (Jones, 1960a, b) and in August 1972 (Norton, 1976). The first of these two visits was to the Meadow Haven rocks (Batters' classical collection ground), and the second to the stretch of coast between Sharper's Head and Bucket Rocks (immediately to the north of Meadow Haven) and to the Estuary of the River Tweed between the Royal Border Bridge and the confluence of the Whitadder Water (where the flora would be subjected to low salinity or even freshwater for part of each tidal period).

In addition to these visits, various scientists have collected specimens in the area for their specific research projects (and records of other species observed have been made at the same time). Lacey (1955), working on the large brown seaweed *Halidrys siliquosa* (L.) Lyngb., surveyed the marine algal flora from Berwick upon Tweed to Hartlepool. Moss (1957) records that a few small plants of the green seaweed *Codium fragile* (Sur.) Hariot subsp. *atlanticum* (Cotton) Silva were sent to her from Berwick upon Tweed in the autumn of 1949, but this species has not been recorded from the area since then (Hardy, 1981). A study of the encrusting coralline red seaweed *Lithophyllum incrustans* Phil. was made by the present author using populations growing at Berwick (Ford *et al.*, 1983). Others known to have collected material there in recent years include Dr. Y. M. Butler and Dr. R. L. Fletcher, both of Portsmouth Polytechnic (coralline red algae, and filamentous brown algae, respectively).

In the following list, nomenclature follows that of the check-list of Parke and Dixon (1976). An asterisk (*) indicates that a species has been recorded from both the shore and the estuary; a dagger (†) indicates that the species has been recorded from the estuary only.

Cyanophyta

Entophysalis deusta
Schizothrix calcicola

Rhodophyta

Acrosorium reptans
Ahnfeltia plicata
Antithamnion plumula
Audouinella floridula (*)
Audouinella purpurea
Bonnemaisonia asparagoides (drift)
Callophyllis laciniata
Catenella caespitosa
Ceramium flabelligerum
Ceramium rubrum
Ceramium shuttleworthianum
Chondrus crispus
Corallina elongata
Corallina officinalis
Cruoria pellita (tentative det.)
Cryptopleura ramosa
Cystoclonium purpureum
Delesseria sanguinea
Dermatolithon pustulatum
Dilsea carnosa
Dumontia contorta
Erythrotrichia carnea
Furcellaria lumbricalis
Gelidium pusillum
Gigartina stellata
Griffithsia flosculosa
Hypoglossum woodwardii
Kallymenia reniformis
Laurencia hybrida
Laurencia pinnatifida
Lithophyllum incrustans
Lithothamnium glaciale
Lomentaria articulata
Lomentaria clavellosa
Lomentaria orcadensis
Melobesia membranacea
Membranoptera alata
Nitophyllum punctatum
Odonthalia dentata
Palmaria palmata
Petrocelis cruenta
Peyssonelia dubyi
Peyssonelia harveyana (tentative det.)
Phycodrys rubens
Phyllophora crispa
Phyllophora pseudoceranoides
Phyllophora traillii
Phyllophora truncata
Phymatolithon lenormandii
Plocamium cartilagineum
Plumaria elegans
Polyides rotundus
Polysiphonia elongata
Polysiphonia fruticulosa
Polysiphonia lanosa
Polysiphonia nigrescens
Polysiphonia urceolata
Porphyra leucosticta
Porphyra umbilicalis (*)
Porphyrodiscus simulans (tentative det.)
Pterosiphonia parasitica
Pterosiphonia thuyoides
Ptilota plumosa
Rhodomela confervoides
Rhodomela lycopodioides

Chrysophyta

Vaucheria intermedia

Phaeophyta

Alaria esculenta
Ascophyllum nodosum
Asperococcus fistulosus
Chorda filum
Laminaria digitata
Laminaria hyperborea
Laminaria saccharina
Leathesia difformis

Chordaria flagelliformis
Colpomenia peregrina
Cutleria multifida
Desmarestia aculeata
Desmarestia ligulata (drift)
Desmarestia viridis
Dictyosiphon foeniculaceus
Dictyota dichotoma
Ectocarpus fasciculatus
Ectocarpus siliculosus
Elachista flaccida
Elachista fucicola
Elachista scutulata
Eudesme virescens
Fucus ceranoides (†)
Fucus serratus
Fucus spiralis
Fucus vesiculosus
Halidrys siliquosa
Hecatonema maculans
Himanthalia elongata
Microspongium globosum
Myrionema strangulans
Pelvetia canaliculata
Petalonia fascia
Petroderma maculiforme (*)
Pilayella littoralis
Pseudolithoderma extensum
Ralfsia clavata
Ralfsia verrucosa
Scytosiphon lomentaria
Sphacelaria bipinnata
Sphacelaria cirrosa
Sphacelaria mirabilis
Sphacelaria nana
Sphacelaria plumigera
Sphacelaria radicans
Sphacelaria rigidula
Spongonema tomentosum
Ulonema rhizophorum
Waerniella lucifuga

Chlorophyta

Blidingia marginata (†)
Blidingia minima (*)
Bolbocoleon pilferum
Capsosiphon fulvescens (*)
Chaetomorpha capillaris
Chaetomorpha linum
Chaetomorpha melagonium
Cladophora glomerata (†)
Cladophora rupestris (*)
Cladophora sericea
Cladostephus spongiosus
Codium fragile subsp. atlanticum
Enteromorpha compressa
Enteromorpha flexuosa (†)
Enteromorpha intestinalis (*)
Enteromorpha prolifera (†)
Enteromorpha torta (†)
Epicladia flustrae
Phaeophila viridis
Rhizoclonium riparium (†)
Spongomorpha aeruginosa
Ulothrix flacca (†)
Ulva lactuca (*)
Ulva rigida

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Author wishes to express his thanks to the following for supplying records: Dr. Yvonne Butler, Prof. Trevor Norton (British Phycological Society, algal mapping scheme). This work was carried out with the assistance of a Small Ecological Projects grant from the British Ecological Society.

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CISTS FROM LENNELHILL, BERWICKSHIRE

Dr. J. N. Graham Ritchie
with a contribution by Mary Harman

In late September 1982, a cist was discovered in the course of ploughing at a point about 330 m SE of Lennelhill farm, Berwickshire, on the N bank of the River Tweed at a height of about 140 m OD (NGR NT 863427); it was carefully excavated by the farm steward Mr. J. W. Robertson and was found to be devoid of relics. The cist, aligned NE-SW, measured 1.1 m by 0.7 m and about 0.35 m deep; both sides were formed of two slabs, and the capstone, which rested on the uprights, measured 0.75 m by 0.6 m and 0.08 m in thickness. There was no floor-slab and the cist, which had presumably contained a crouched inhumation, was found to be merely filled with sand. In the absence of bones or grave-goods it was decided to bury the stones without further record, but in the course of removing the cist with a digger-tractor a skull and a number of bones from a second cist were disturbed. It was at this point that the National Museum of Antiquties of Scotland was alerted, and the writer was asked to make an emergency record of what remained (fig. 1); with the assistance of Mr. A. Rutherford and Dr. A. Ritchie this was undertaken on the following day.

The second cist, only a little to the S and aligned approximately NW-SE had suffered from the attempts to dig out the first; the three

stones on the NE side had been dislodged and the NW end-slab had been levered out of position, although the small stones on which it had been seated still survived. The cist measured 1.1 m by 0.6 m and was only about 0.3 m deep; each side was composed of three stones, the surviving SW side being distinctly bowed. There was no sign of any capstone. The cist contained, within an earthy matrix, the remains of the inhumations of at least three individuals, but the bones were not in anatomical order, and the majority of the bones was found virtually at the level of the top of the side-slabs. A skull had been dislodged from the N corner and a pair of long bones (femora) ran diagonally across the centre of the cist from NNW to SSE. The only other feature of note was a large pebble of white quartz, which appeared to have been deliberately set in the S angle. Both cists were at approximately the same level under the present ground-surface, and there is every reason to think that they were broadly contemporary. The multiple nature of the burial deposits in Cist 2, as well as its unusual construction were of sufficient interest to warrant the expense of a radiocarbon date; analysis of collagen from the bones produced a date of AD320 ±85 (G.U.-1642), and this provides an interesting parallel with Iron Age burials at Lochend, Dunbar (Longwarth *et. al.* 1966) and Beadnell, Northumberland (Tait and Jobey, 1971).

The bones have kindly been examined by Miss Mary Harman. Most of the bone was well preserved though fragmentary, and some pieces had eroded surfaces. The following were identified: *Skull:* most of frontal, part parietal, part occipital, most of L temporal, part of L temporal, most of R temporal; *Mandible:* several pieces making a largely complete mandible, all the teeth present at death, the lower R 7 and 8 lost post mortem, no caries, no abscesses in thirteen tooth sockets, moderate recession of the alveolus suggests some periodontal disease. Wear on the teeth suggests an age of about 30 years; *Teeth:* several loose teeth: upper R 5, 6 and 7 belonging together, from an adult of between twenty and twenty five years of age; lower R 3, 4 and 5, from an adult; lower R 8 from a young adult; lower L second deciduous molar with such severe wear that it may have been retained beyond the normal age; *Vertebra:* several arch fragments, lumbar bodies, parts two sacra; *Rib:* several fragments; *Scapula:* part L, part R; *Clavicle:* one pair, part one; *Humerus:* parts two heads, L shaft, L shaft, R part shaft, R distal end; *Ulna:* R proximal end and part shaft, R proximal end and part shaft, R proximal end, shaft fragment, shaft fragment; *Radius:* L distal end, R distal end, part proximal end, four shaft fragments; *Pelvis:* L acetabulum and part ischium, L part acetabulum and ischium, L part ilium, R part acetabulum and ilium, R part acetabalum and ilium, R part acetabalum; *Femur:* pair of heads, two other heads not a pair, pair of shafts, L distal end and part shaft, part shaft probably pairing with previous one, R shaft, two joining shaft fragments possibly pairing with previous one, two fragments distal ends; *Tibia:* part proximal end, three shaft fragments; *Fibula:* three shaft fragments; *Metapodial:* four; *Phalanx:* five; many small fragments, especially from long bone shafts.

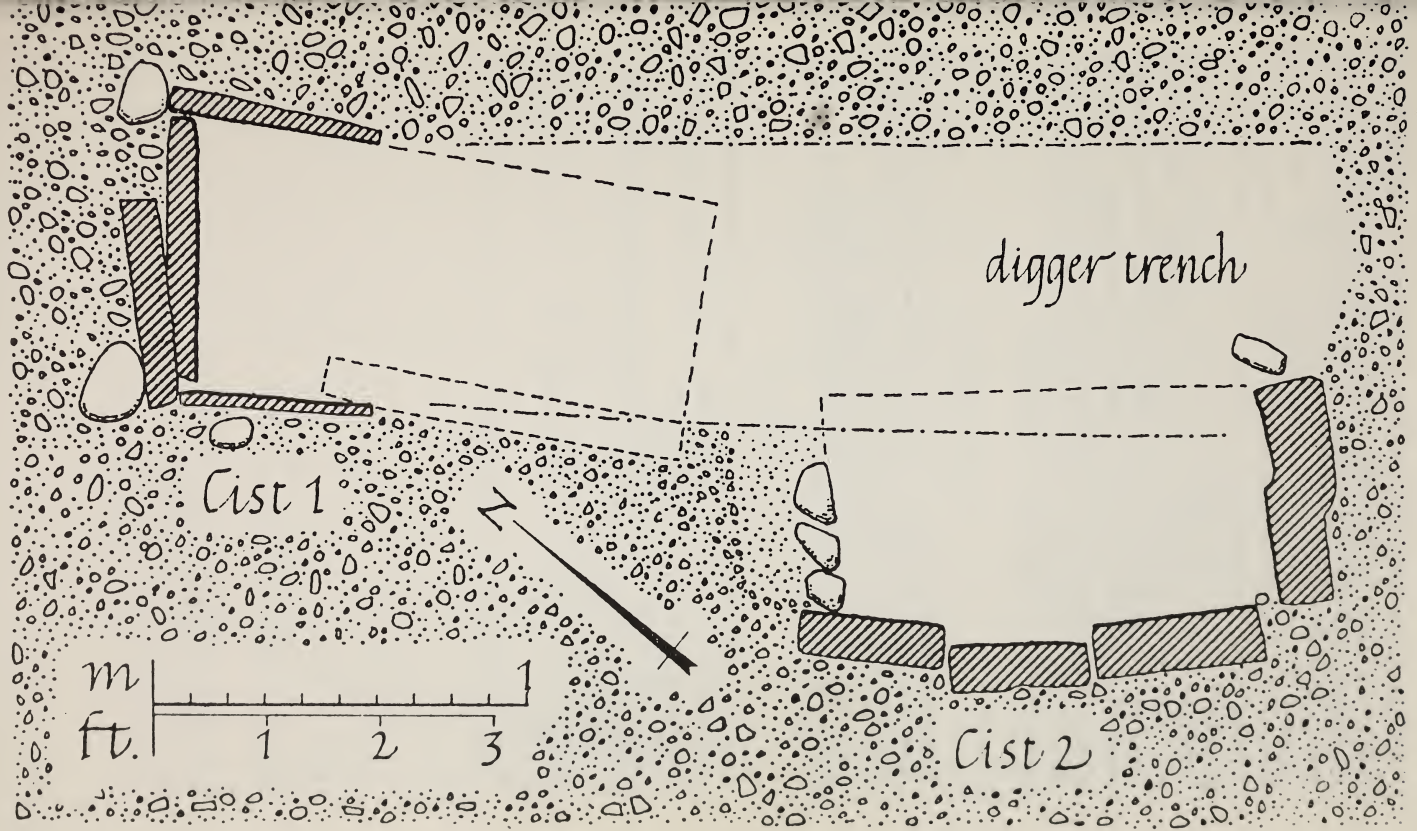

Fig. 1. Cists from Lennelhill, Berwickshire.

All the bones were from adults, and were so incomplete and broken that it was not possible to assign bones to particular individuals, though triplication of the ulna, the pelvis and the femur demonstrate that at least three people were represented, and the tooth wear suggests that one of these was in the early twenties and one aged about thirty. The robust appearance of some of the bones and gracile form of others suggests that both sexes are represented. No signs of disease or injury were noted.

A large proportion of the cists previously recorded from Berwickshire has no associated grave-goods (RCAMS 1980, 15-22), although one group of masonry-built cists may be isolated on constructional grounds (Halliday & Ritchie forthcoming). The complexity of ritual recorded by Barber at Mordington Mains, Berwickshire (forthcoming), may be further underlined by the partial inhumation of three individuals at Lennelhill.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The excavation was undertaken with the kind permission of Mr. R. Leitch, Lennelhill, through the good offices of Mr. and Mrs. D. Mackenzie Robertson, Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. The writers are indebted to Mr. I. G. Scott and Mr. J. N. Stevenson for preparing the plan, and to Dr. M. J. Stenhouse, Department of Chemistry, University of Glasgow, for undertaking the radiocarbon analysis.

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"OUR CELEBRATED PAINTER" NEW INFORMATION CONCERNING T. S. GOOD.

Edwin Bowes, M.A.

The paintings of Thomas Sword Good show that he is perhaps the most talented artist to have been born in Berwick; yet, since his death more than one hundred years ago, very little biographical information has come to light and he has remained a most elusive, mysterious figure. The discovery of a small batch of his letters in the library of the Royal Scottish Academy is thus likely to be an event of some interest, particularly to members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club as he himself was an early member. Naturalists may also care to know of an additional letter in which Good movingly describes the death of his mother, and one in which he discusses the kind of illumination in which his pictures should be viewed, plus a hitherto unpublished letter to the artist from Thomas Bewick and a communication from Good to Constable. Together with some other material, these letters throw fresh light on the career of the man whom Dr. Johnston called "our celebrated painter."

The documents all date from the second half of the 1820's and the early 1830's. During this time Good not only attained the age of forty—he had been born in Berwick on 2 December 1789—but his fame reached its peak. He had already painted many portraits, landscapes, still lives and genre scenes and, since 1815, had exhibited intermittently at Edinburgh, London, Liverpool, Newcastle, Glasgow, Carlisle, Bristol, Exeter, and elsewhere. His press notices had frequently been good, with most praise being bestowed on the strongly three-dimensional quality of his work which he achieved by skilful manipulation of light. He had also grown rich enough to be able to buy books, paintings and sculpture by his peers. Whether this money derived from sales of his paintings or from letting property in the town is unclear, but he was soon to augment his fortune by marrying Mary Evans Forster of Low Cocklaw on 21 March 1839. Seven years later, no doubt because of the coming of the railway, he moved from his house in Windmill-hole to an imposing dwelling on the Quay Walls where he lived until his death on 15 April 1872. Curiously, however, he seems to have painted little, if at all, after 1834—possibly because he began to suffer from ill health, and particularly debilitating headaches. Nevertheless, when Kenneth McLeay, RSA (1802-1878) came to paint his portrait in 1849, (Fig. 1) he still posed proudly by his easel, palette close to hand, and in the following year, after a gap of seventeen years, he again showed two pictures at the RSA.[1]

The twelve letters are arranged below in chronological sequence. For convenience in cross-referencing they are given the alphabetical letters, of A to L. In each case the original spelling is retained and, apart from the Bewick and Lizars letters, each is transcribed in full. Each transcription is followed by a brief discussion.

Good to Sir David Smith, Bart. (A)

Castlegate Berwick
March 20th 1826

Sir

I have finished the picture which was commissioned for you by General Darling The title of it is *Sleeping & Waken* but I prefer exhibiting it by the name of *a Study of Figures*—The picture is larger than any I have yet painted—please to give instructions that the lid of the case be very carefully screwed up again—It must not be detained above a day or two at most, as it will be late enough for somerset house—pictures must be given in on the days mentioned, on the latter end of this month—otherwise they will be excluded—I mention this as I am particularly anxious that this picture should be exhibited—There is a suitable frame awaiting it at the carver & gilders to whom it is addressed & he is the person who takes it to somerset house.—

When you look at the picture place it in a strong light (not a sun light) when you will sée it to most advantage—my pictures differ from the works of other artists which are improved in a half light—the reason is that the shadows must be seen as well as the lights—The charge with the frame 75 Guineas.—

I have the honor to be
Sir your Most Obied.t Ser.t

Thos. S. Good

P.S. Please to forward it by the Mail— & by removing your address on the outside you will find the Carver & gilders address to whom it is to be sent.

To—
Sir David Smith Bar.t

Sir David Smith was the Chief Commissioner of the Duke of Northumberland's estates. On his death in 1837, Good's painting was acquired by the Third Duke and it remains in the Alnwick Castle collection to this day.

In the event, the picture arrived at Somerset House in time to be shown in the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy (Catalogue Number 84), but quite why Good chose a different title for exhibition purposes is unclear. Conceivably he felt an awareness of his own limitations as an artist. Perhaps he realised that his figures lacked animation and known that he could not satisfactorily combine a number of them in a single composition to tell a story. This was not true of his contemporaries like Wilkie and Mulready, and the substitution possible derived from a sense of inferiority.

His desire that his picture be viewed in a strong light is most interesting, for this was the time in art history when brown tinted varnish was deliberately applied, even to modern pictures, to give them an 'old master glow.' In other words, possibly because of his early training as a house-painter, Good runs counter to the prevalent taste of his age.

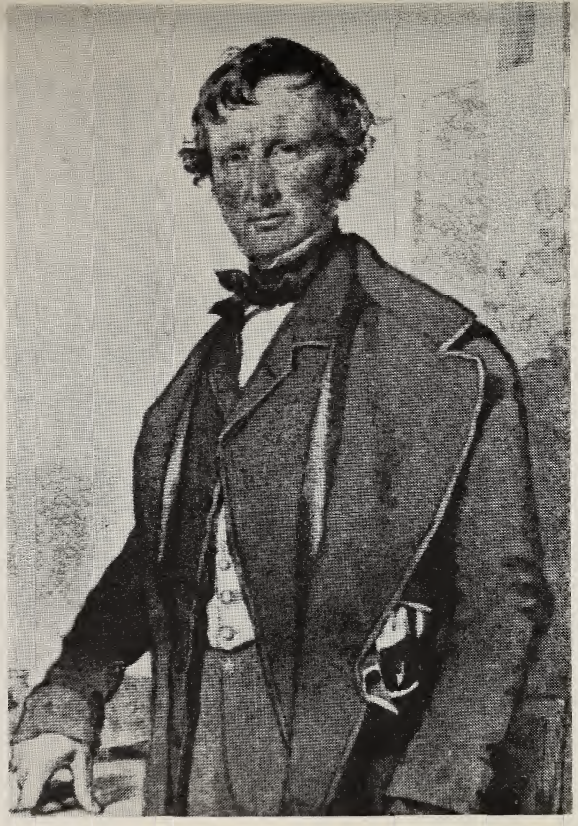


Fig. 1 T. S. Good. Portrait by Kenneth McLeay, R.S.A. 1849.
Watercolour and pencil. Exhibited R.S.A. 1850. Untraced.

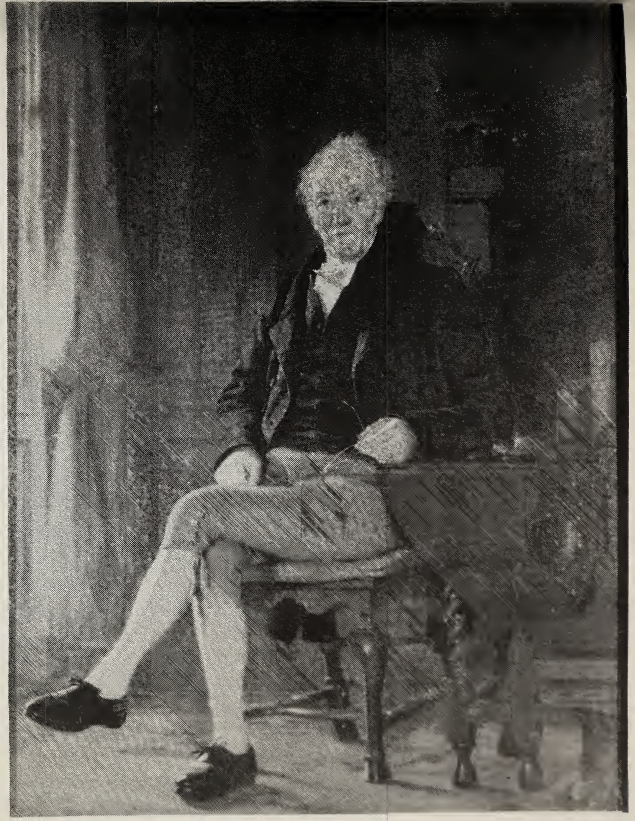


Fig. 2 Thomas Bewick. Portrait by T. S. Good, 1827.
Oil on Panel, 15″ × 11½″.
(Reproduced by kind permission of the Natural History Society of Northumbria.)

Thomas Bewick to Good (B)

Gateshead 16 May 1827

Dear Sir,

Your letter post & the Picture by Hindhaugh, were both safely received on Saturday last—I think very well of the accompaniments or background, as there is nothing in them that has a gaudy appearance . . . . . how or when, I shall be able to manage to sit to you again I know not—as this is at all times irksome to me & as you will see, may be at this time inconvenient . . . . . lest we should be from home the money for the payment of the picture (25 Guineas) ⟨is lodged in the hands of *del*⟩ will be left with my son—with every wish for your success. I remain

Dear Sir
Yours &c
Thomas Bewick

Mr T. S. Good
Artist (care of Mr Vinton)
No 6 Henrietta Street
Covent Garden London

Good's portrait of Bewick (the last for which he sat) is now in the Hancock Museum (Fig. 2). However, we cannot be sure that this is the picture referred to in the letter because, confusingly, J. H. Audubon saw both Good and the apparently completed portrait at Bewick's home in April 1827. "There," he recalls, "I saw a Mr Goud (sic), and was highly pleased with one of the productions of his pencil, a full length miniature in oil of Bewick, well drawn, and highly finished."[3]

Many other artists attempted portraits of Bewick (including William Nicholson), but the naturalist himself and his family preferred the likenesses by James Ramsay. Indeed, Jane Bewick seems to have liked neither Good nor his portrait, for in her memoranda on her father's correspondents, she writes scathingly:

'Good, T. S. of Berwick—a painter of some eminence he got out of his depths by painting in Wilkies style; as soon as these would not *sell* he threw by the brush & married a Woman with money— & now enjoys the fruits of his industry. My Fathers likeness is a very coarse one, the nose is too round at the end, & the eyes seem to me to be not both alike—the mouth is too large, & nipped in on the right hand corner (as you face it) & the colour of the complexion is too red; the hands & the figure are correct—the feet are larger, my Fr had a small foot, & perfect shaped leg & except a little stoop—was a perfect figure—'

Bewick's friend, J. F. Dovaston, on the other hand, admired Good's art, and may even have been instrumental in persuading Bewick to sit, for in 1825 he was struck by a painting of a *Fisherman* by Good which caused a sensation when shown at the Northumberland Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Newcastle. "In this," he records, "the light is so extraordinarily managed that the figure absolutely seems to stand out from the canvas; and so brightly does the sun shine on his face, hat & boots, that I imagined *real* light came thro' a chink in the side. . . . ."

Unfortunately, a letter which Bewick received from Good on 28 March 1827 is untraced, and we do not know how friendly the two men actually were. In the omitted sections of the present letter Bewick simply expresses concern for his daughters' health and the overall tone, whilst more than polite, is not one of close friendship. Nevertheless, in the following year (the one in which Bewick died), and in 1829 and 1850 (23 November) Good purchased copies of Bewick's *Birds* and *Quadrupeds*—paid for, after a characteristic delay, on 9 May 1851. (K)

Finally, it is interesting to note that Bewick writes to Good in London. Each year he travelled to the capital to buy materials (sometimes from John Middleton of St. Martin's Lane) and no doubt to see the exhibition of the Royal Academy where his pictures were so often on display. Henrietta Street, however, has always been close to the heart of London's theatre-land and, like John McKay Wilson, Good was probably a keen theatre-goer. He not only owned a bust of the comic actor, John Liston (E) but the figures in his pictures frequently appear to be placed on a stage before a painted backdrop. Furthermore, the viewpoint is often low, the lighting is markedly theatrical and, clearly, he had more than a passing interest in costume. Indeed, one may ponder whether like Mulready Good had actual experience of scenery painting. . . . .

Good to William Nicholson (C)

Berwick 6 Janʸ 1828

Sir—

This note accompanies one picture—*Head of an Old Sailor.* you will recieve another from Mr Selby—*An errand boy.* and another from a Mr Ellison—*A lady reading* If there is any delay in sending Mr E' picture as I am most certain there will not, you will hear of him at the Revd Mr Terrot's one of the episcopalian ministers in Edinr—I dare say you will be surprised at seeing this picture without a frame—I sent the frame away before I ever thought of sending it to Edinr & as a threequarter frame is a size which is so easily obtained—you will do me a favour by borrowing one of any of your friends or from Mr Shiels, for the occation of exhibiting it. ⟨ . . . . . ⟩

I am Sir yours
very truly
Thos S. Good

To—
Wm Nicholson Esqr

William Nicholson RSA (1781-1844) was a native of Newcastle who moved to Edinburgh in 1813. A skilled portraitist, particularly in watercolours, he was largely responsible for the foundation of the RSA in 1826 and served as its Secretary until 1830. He seconded William Shiels' proposal that Good be elected an Honorary member of the Academy in February 1828 (F).

Good's letter deals with the three paintings he showed at the second annual exhibition which opened in February, 1828. Apparently pressed for time, he borrowed paintings back from P. J. Selby and Richard Ellison. In March the *Head of an Old Sailor* was returned to him (D) but, in no time at all, it too was acquired by Ellison.

In two other letters William Shiels, RSA, expresses admiration for Good's paintings. He makes it clear that Selby owned more than one, and claims that Ellison paid the high sum of eighty guineas for *The Lady Reading*. Ellison lived at Sudbrooke Holme, Lincolnshire. In 1862 his widow gave three paintings by Good to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, but these were sold at Sotheby's on 5 November 1952. *The Lady Reading* was not amongst them and it remains untraced.

Good must have known Charles Hughes Terrot (1790-1872) from earliest childhood as the name of his widowed mother appears in the Berwick Directory apparently compiled by Good's father in 1806. (Both families lived in the High Street.) Terrot was one of the most intellectually gifted men to emerge from the town in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. A true polymath, he chose a career in the Episcopal Church and rose to become Primus of Scotland in 1857. But in May 1828, acting on Good's behalf, he refused to allow pictures to be sent to the Northern Academy of Arts in Newcastle. This caused dismay to H. P. Parker, the Secretary, (E) who wrote to Nicholson: "Mr Terrot will not take upon him to order Goods pictures to be sent to us. so they must go to Lincoln I suppose."

By coincidence both Terrot and Good died in April 1872 within a fortnight of each other.

Good to William Nicholson (D)

Berwick 12 March 1828

My Dear Sir—

Enclosed in this letter is a bill being the amount for the pictures which I purchased in your Gallery—It is payable 10 days after date—The amount is 13 Guineas—5 for Shiels with the frame—5 for Frasers without the frame & 3 for Ewbanks without frame—I do not think that this last is more than one third what it ought to be—I should have been happy to have had it in my power to ⟨have⟩ give the full price—please to write by return of post that you have recieved this safe—also mention when your exhibition closes.—I have promised to let Fraser have the portrait 2 or 3 days to make a first colouring from it as the gentleman is going to sit again—forward them to me immediately—put Frasers & Ewbanks on the lid of the case in which is the head of the sailor & Shiels you will put in a case by itself—I hope you will be very particular & see that they are safely packed for carriage.

I shall be most happy to hear how the exhibition has succeeded & if there has been many buyers since I left.

I will do my endeavours to have something for you next year—with every wish for your success I remain My Dear Sir Yours most respectfully

Thos S. Good

To—
Will[m] Nicholson Esq[re]

P.S. As soon as the pictures are taken down I will take it very kind if you will take the trouble to put your seal upon the backs of them either on the stretching frame or panel.

Not unnaturally Good chose to collect paintings by artists whose style and choice of subject-matter closely mirrored his own.

Alexander Fraser ARSA (1785-1865) trained at the Trustees' Academy in Edinburgh but moved to London in 1813. He had particularly close links with Wilkie. Of the three pictures he showed at the Academy this year it is likely that Good bought *The Fisherman at Home* (No. 51 in the catalogue). His paintings are often very similar to Good's but, of the two men, Fraser possessed the greater talent.

William Shiels RSA (1785-1857) showed five works this year and Good may have bought *Poachers* (112) or *Short of Cash* (71). A stalwart founder member of the Academy Shiels lived at Fawside, Kelso, but spent part of each year in London. He painted still lives and genre scenes but is more famous for his animal subjects.

John Wilson Ewbank was born at Aycliffe in circa. 1799, but in 1820 he moved to Edinburgh and went on to play an important part in the establishment of the Academy. At this time he was at the height of his fame as a marine painter and topographical draughtsman but a liking for drink was soon to get the better of him and he forfeited his membership of the Academy in 1838. Pathetic begging letters in the library prove that he ended his days in squalor, not in 1847 as is generally recorded but some time after May 1853.[4]

Good was right to insist on careful packaging for his pictures. Paintings sent from one provincial art centre to another at this time—and Good's went all over the country—often arrived in a damaged state. *A Storm of Tynemouth* was returned to T. M. Richardson from Edinburgh with no less than eight holes in it.

Good to Samuel Joseph (E)

Berwick 10 April
1828

Dear Sir—

By M[r] Parker the Artist if you will please to let me know if you would allow the Head of Liston which you was so kind as present to me, to be exhibited in Newcastle at the exhibition which takes place on May next—I understand you have done the head of M[r] Ellison also—you will find him a most gentlemanly man—I hope you are well I am D[r] Sir

yours in haste
Tho[s] S. Good

Once again, it seems, Good was pressed for time, yet as late as 12 May Parker was still trying to obtain the bust, Joseph in the meantime having given his consent to the loan.

Samuel Joseph RSA (1791-1850) was yet another English artist who had a share in the creation of the Royal Scottish Academy. He moved to Edinburgh in 1823, but returned to England in the year of Good's letter. Perhaps his most famous work is the seated statue of Wilberforce in Westminster Abbey, but he also executed a fine bust of Wilkie. He may have presented the bust of Liston to Good shortly after it was shown at the Sixth Exhibition of the Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts in Scotland, held in Edinburgh in 1825 (No. 12 in the section of the catalogue devoted to statuary), or in 1824 after it was shown at the RA in London.

Together with T. M. Richardson, Henry Perlee Parker (1795-1873) set up the Northumberland Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts (subsequently the Northern Academy of Arts) in Newcastle in 1822 where Good exhibited on occasion. Parker was indefatigible in gathering works for the exhibitions and there are many letters from him to Nicholson in the archives of the RSA. (Like Good, both Parker and Richardson became Honorary Members.) The range of his subject matter was actually quite wide, but he painted so many scenes featuring smugglers that he is sometimes referred to as "Smuggler" Parker. In style these scenes are often quite similar to Good's paintings of Fishermen.

Good may have known John Liston (circa. 1776 (?)-1846) in person, for he was a highly successful comic actor who appeared regularly at Covent Garden and Drury Lane in the years between 1806 and 1837. He was famous for playing country dwellers and old men—precisely the kind of characters whom Good liked to paint.[5]

Good to William Nicholson (F)

Berwick 14th April 1828

Dear Sir—

I have recieved your letter mentioning my being elected an Honorary Member of the Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, & Architecture—I return my sincere thanks to the members & feel extremely gratified—more particularly when it is considered that a body of Artists of high talent have done me the honor.—

I take no merit to myself in coming forward to aid your Academy with my productions, because (in my opinion) I think it is what every person would do who has any regard for themselves or the Arts. I wish every success to your undertaking & whatever is placed in my power for its welfare shall not be wanting.

I am Dear Sir with much respect
yours very truly
Thos. S. Good—

NB. I have not heard from Baron Hume.

Good's nomination took place at a General Meeting on 28 February 1828, together with that of Percy Forster of Hulne Abbey, Alnwick. However, it is unclear whether the award was made solely on grounds of merit because 'Honorary Membership' was bestowed at this time on individuals willing to contribute "twenty-five guineas or upwards" to the funds of the institution. A surprising number of naturalists and botanists were elected at the same time, including (in 1827), Sir William Jardine (2) P. J. Selby (3), and J. J. Audubon (4), and (in 1829), Dr. Robert Greville (18). The Academy only received its Royal Charter in August 1838.

'Baron Hume' is likely to have been David Hume (1757-1838) a nephew of the philosopher and second son of John Hume of Ninewells, Berwickshire. He became a Baron of the Scots Exchequer in 1822. He was patron to a number of artists including Robert Edmonstone of Kelso (L).

Good to William Shiels (G)

Berwick 15th Dec.r 1828

Dear Sir

your letter which I received a month ago I would have answered directly if I could have informed you what I was to have for the Scottish Academy—even yet I am not quite certain, at all events I hope to have one picture—I suppose if they are sent any time before the 1st of Feb: they will be in time—I have just finished five little pictures which I send off immediately to the British Gallery—

I am glad to hear that you are now in good health & has resumed your labours I am excedingly sorry to hear of M.r Frasers family being ill I hope that they are now recovered you must feel double what I can possibly feel from his exceeding kindness to you in your illness—of course your gratitude to him & his must be endless

I will endeavour to be in Edinb when the exhibition is open to see your display.—I hope you will have an excellent collection.

My fear is, that London artists will not contribute unless every year, unless they occationly sell a picture—I hope you will be successfull this year—Accept my good wishes & believe me Dear Sir Yours truly

Thos S. Good

In the event, Good sent only one painting to the Academy, *A Fisher Boy* (167), which he had apparently shown previously at Carlisle in 1828. To the "British Gallery" (that is, the British Institution) this year he sent *Extraordinary News* (125), *A Study* (199), *An Old Fisherman* (205), *A Peasant Boy* (247), and *Fisher Boys* (295). In the following year he was to show three of these pictures at the RSA. (J)

Good's frequently expressed concern about the health of those to whom he writes seems genuine—perhaps because his own health was not particularly sound. Shiels was unwell in the early summer of 1828. On 26 May and 14 July Fraser wrote on his behalf to Nicholson acknowledging gifts to him from the Academy of £25 and £10.

Good to William Nicholson (H)

Berwick 16th Feb 1829

Dear Sir—

I have recd yours & I am glad to hear that your exhibition is so much ⟨. . . . .⟩ approved of—. The sum which I set upon my little picture is less than if I had sent it to the British Gallry., but I will reduce it two guineas, upon condition, that you ⟨. . . . .⟩ & the purchaser never mentions it.

you are aware that the picture (though small) might have been painted with equal ease upon a much larger scale.

you will have the kindness to write to me if the picture is disposed of, & let me know some particulars of your exhibition—which are the most successfull pictures & &—do this at your leisure, a little news of this kind is a solace to me, in this "out of the way place"

I hope you have recovered your health, as I heard from Mrs Johnson when she was in Edinb. that you was very unwell, & had been so for a considerable time—I hope Mrs. N & family are in good health—my best wishes for your exhibition & I am only sorry that I could not do a little more for you—compts. to Lizars, Shiels, Joseph Ewbank &c I am Dear Sir your truly

Thos. S. Good

Good seems to have been pathologically incapable of meeting any deadline with comfort because in a scribbled hand on the back of this note he has written: "too late for the post I have sent it by the Union Coach."

Including its frame, the *Fisher Boy* measured 22 inches by 19 inches, so it is likely that the actual picture measured approximately 16 inches by 13 inches. The majority of Good's paintings have roughly these dimensions—that is, they are 'cabinet sized'—but there are also a great many where the longest side measures less than one foot. On rare occasions he would use a canvas as large as 36 inches by 28 inches—a standard size readily available from artists' colourmen.

The identity of Mrs. Johnson is unknown, but William Hume Lizars (1788-1859), the engraver, seems to have been a fairly close friend. (K)

Good to William Nicholson (I)

Castlegate—Berwick on tweed
15th April 1829

My Dear Sir—

I have just recieved your letter, with an invitation to your first Academy dinner on monday the 20th inst—. I do myself the honor to accept of your kind invitation.— I propose leaving home on saturday morning by the early coach which arrives in Edinb about 2 or 3 o clock at the Black Bull Hotel

I am my Dear Sir
yours truly
Thos. S. Good

To—
William Nicholson Esqre

This letter was almost certainly written from Good's home in Windmill Hole, then considered to be part of the suburb of Castlegate but now number 19 Railway Street.

On 6 April P. J. Selby wrote to Nicholson accepting an invitation to the same dinner, but, in another letter, Baron Hume declined.

The Black Bull Hotel was situated at the top of Leith Walk, conveniently close to 24, Waterloo Place where the first exhibitions of the Academy were held together with the banquets.

Good to William Nicholson (J)

(No date)

Dear Sir

I have received the Diploma by the hands of my Brother, for which I again return thanks for the honour confered upon me. My humble endeavours shall not be wanting to advance the honor & interests of the Scottish Academy.

I send you three pictures for your exhibition N^{o} 1 An old fisherman. N^{o} 2 Fisher-Boys N^{o} 3 Study. I set the same price upon each of the pictures, twenty guineas each including the frames. I have paid the carriage so they will be delivered to you free—I am Dear Sir yours truly

Tho^{s} S. Good

N.B. I have not the least doubt, but the Members of the Scottish Academy will shew that right kind of feeling towards departed Genius—in ordering the servants attending on the exhibition mourning for the late President of the Royal Academy in London.

In case of any other offer being made for the ⟨any the⟩ pictures (as was for the last) I have set the lowest charge upon them, to prevent any one troubling you to write to me.

Sir Thomas Lawrence, PRA, died on 7 January 1830, so it is likely that Good's letter dates from a week or so later.

Robert Good (1787-1871) is every bit as intriguing a figure as Thomas. His successful, but strangely varied, career can be partly traced through the Street Directories of the town. In 1822 he was in business as an "oil and colourman" in Bridge Street, and in 1827 he is listed as a "ship chandler", but by 1834 he had moved to 47, High Street and had become a "Grocer and Oilman." By 1855, however, he had metamorphosed into a "Civil Engineer and photographist" and lived in property owned by his brother in Charterhouse Court, Church Street. How, where and when he gained such a professional qualification is a mystery, nor do we have any inkling of how he managed to acquire the high degree of skill needed to execute the well-known, but fanciful, lithograph of Berwick Castle in 1296.

The three paintings which Good showed this year at the Academy had clearly not sold at the British Institution in London in 1829. (G) Presumably *Study* was a genre scene and not a preparatory sketch for a larger work.

Good to William Lizars (K)[6]

Berwick 15th Oct[r] 1832

My Dear Sir

I was much pleased when I recieved your letter informing me that you was pleased with the picture which I presented you with in return for the books. . . . .

You will see by the seal the loss I have sustained by the death of my Dear Mother who died on the 2nd of this month it was very sudden—we percieved for a week or two previous that she was not what she used to be, but still walking about—on Tuesday the 2nd not an hour before her departure she was leaning on M[r] Bewick's arm walking in our little garden.—after having taken a little dinner between one & two o clock & preparing to lie down as she always did after dinner, she sliped from her seat & expired without a groan, it was like falling asleep—O my Dear Sir the shock was very great but my Dear Mother was prepared. she was a real christian if there was one in this world; she said to M[r] Bewick a little before that she was now far advanced in the vale of years & was waiting the Lords time to take her to himself. My Dear Mother was in her 81st year—I have lived alone with her 20 years—since my Fathers death—I know that the goodness of your heart will cause you ⟨*tear*⟩ sympathise with me on this occation, perfectly aware of the stroke which has been dealt in severing the bonds of Maternal Affection—

I hope you & M[rs] L are in good health
my best wishes—I remain My Dear Sir
Your sorrowing Friend
Tho[s] S. Good

P.S. M[r] Bewick wood engraver from Newcastle was on a visit to me for a few days at the time

In the omitted section of this letter Good asks Lizars the price of a press he has ordered and arranges the purchase of a book *(Monastic Annals)* on behalf of an un-named friend in London.

Along with Wilkie, Lizars originally trained as a painter at the Trustees' Academy in Edinburgh and showed promise, but in 1812 he was obliged to carry on the family business of engraving. In this he was very successful and he became a founder member of the Academy in 1826. He illustrated several publications by Dr. Johnston and P. J. Selby, and in 1826 Audubon initially commissioned him to execute the plates for his *Birds of America.* But today he is chiefly known for *Picturesque Views of Edinburgh,* a series of engravings he made after black lead drawings by the impecunious and intemperate Ewbank, first published in 1825.

Thomas Good was a firm Methodist and his strong faith evidently derived from his mother, Barbara, to whom he seems to have been particularly devoted. Indeed, we may wonder whether the shock of her death contributed in any way to his abandonment of his profession not many months later. Whilst she lived, he probably did not contemplate matrimony, and he only took a wife seven years later when he had reached the age of fifty. Conceivably his brother Robert was a more independent and robust figure.

'Mr. Bewick' is Robert Elliot Bewick (1788-1849), the only son of the famous wood-engraver whose business he carried on. He and Good were evidently close friends.

Good to John Constable (L)[7]

Berwick 11th May 1835

My Dear Sir,

This is now the second year that I will be absent from London, therefore I take the opportunity of Dr. Clarke visiting town to send with him 5 pounds for a copy of your English Landscape which was got by a friend Mr Scafe who gave me the money to remit to you a long time ago

I hope you & your family are in good health. I heard some time ago of you being unwell but I hope you are now recovered—poor Edmonstone is now no more he died at his native town Kelso within 22 miles of me. I did not hear of his being ill until I saw his death in the papers—I much regret at not hearing of his being so near, as I would have done myself the melancholy pleasure of visiting him on his deathbed.

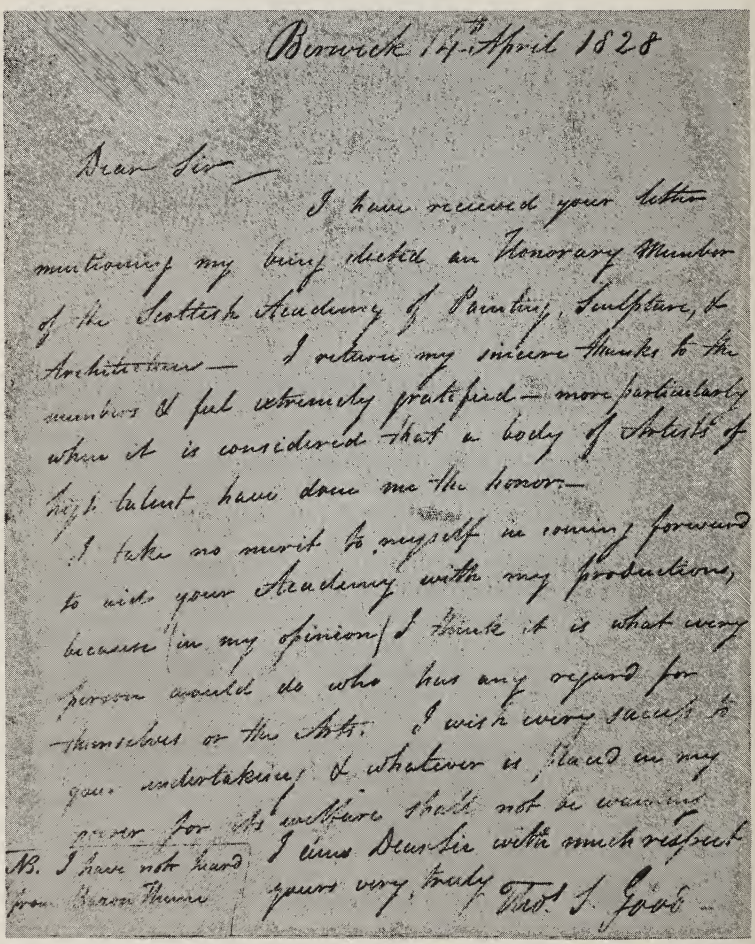
The bearer Dr Clarke a townsman who is a very well informed young man has travelled a great deal & is fond of seeing pictures & will be delighted with seeing your Gallery
Believe me

My Dear Sir Yours most sincerely
Thos S. Good

David Lucas's mezzotints after Constable's paintings were issued in five installments of four plates each from 1830 onwards. In 1832 the complete set with two additional plates were brought together under the title *English Landscape Scenery*. Five guineas was the price of a full set on ordinary paper, and ten for a set on India paper. The venture was a disastrous failure and most of the stock was left on Constable's hands, even after the price had been reduced. Good himself is believed to have received a presentation set from the artist with a dedication, and in a letter to Constable from Belford, dated 2 July, 1833, J. Scafe acknowledged receipt of a set himself. The price was to be five guineas and Scafe hoped to pass this sum to "our friend Mr. Good . . . . in the present week." Thus Good probably took nearly two years to pass on the payment and—no doubt inadvertently—pocketed five shillings!

Robert Edmonstone (1794 or 1795-1834) was a watchmaker's son from Kelso who enrolled at the Trustees' Academy on 9 February 1814, but in circa. 1818 he moved to London where he became friendly with Constable. In 1829 he was elected the nineteenth Honorary Member of the RSA, but he was already troubled by ill-health. A visit to Italy had to be cut short in 1832 and, unable to resume work in London, he returned to Kelso where he died early in September 1834. Acting through the Artist's General Benevolent Institution Constable subsequently raised a subscription to his memory.

'Dr. Clarke' will need no introduction to members of the Club for, after joining in 1833, he twice held the Office of President. On 10 March 1841, in one of the last references we have to Good, Dr. Johnston wrote to David Milne of Paxton House regarding the feasibility of setting up a museum in Berwick: "I shall have a conference with Dr. Clarke and Mr. Good on the propriety of going round the town soliciting subscriptions."



Berwick 14th April 1828

Dear Sir —

I have received your letter mentioning my being elected an Honorary Member of the Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, & Architecture — I return my sincere thanks to the members & feel extremely gratified — more particularly when it is considered that a body of Artists of high talent have done me the honor —

I take no merit to myself in coming forward to with your Academy with my productions, because (in my opinion) I think it is what every person would do who has any regard for themselves or the Arts. I wish every success to your undertaking & whatever is placed in my power for its welfare shall not be wanting

I am Dear Sir with much respect
yours very truly Thos. J. Good —

N.B. I have not heard from Baron Thorn

Fig. 3 A specimen of Good's handwriting.

The communication to Constable is the last to have been traced.

Clearly, these twelve letters must represent only a fragment of Good's total correspondence—and sadly, not one is of a purely 'social' nature. Nevertheless, they still provide us with the foundations for a clearer understanding of the man and his times. Indirectly, some light is thrown on the beginnings of the Royal Scottish Academy, and on the unique circle of talented men who emerged in Berwick (along with Good) in the second and third decades of the nineteenth century. Above all, partly by 'reading between the lines', we are able to form some impression of our subject's character. Despite the humour evident in many of his pictures, he emerges as, fundamentally, a serious-minded individual whose concern for others overcomes an inborn 'stiffness' and a strong sense of propriety. Some readers may even detect an occasional trace of melancholy. Others will note his interest in money. Certainly no-one can fail to pick out his tendency towards procrastination!

Yet many mysteries remain unsolved. We still know nothing about his early years and his training; we have little idea of how he filled the remaining thirty-seven years of his life; and we do not know why, after a gap of seventeen years, he chose to exhibit one last time at the Academy in Edinburgh.[8] The answers to these and many other questions are still to be discovered, possibly in archival repositories in Newcastle or London. Or, who knows, someone one day may come across an old chest in an attic somewhere in his native town. . . . .

Notes

1. *Boy Fiddling* (84)
   The Sleeping Fisherman (345)
   It is not clear whether these were recent works; they may have been executed before 1833/4.
2. I am indebted to Mr. Colin Shrimpton for bringing this letter to my attention.
3. The picture measures 15 inches by 11½ inches.
4. Ewbank showed twenty-four pictures at the Academy this year, including *St. Abb's Head: Morning* (15) and *The Fisherman's Cottage* (226).
5. In 1832 Good exhibited a picture of *An Old Retired Comedian* at the British Institution (11).
6. National Library of Scotland, Ms. 1831, f. 88.
7. This is the only letter of the twelve to have been published. See *John Constable's Correspondence (Patrons, Dealers, and Fellow Artists)*, Vol. IV, Ed. R. B. BECKETT, Suffolk Records Office, 1966.
8. Many of Good's naturalist friends also ceased exhibiting at the RSA in 1833/4 (e.g. P. J. Selby).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Above all, I should like to express my gratitude to Mr. Iain Bain of the Tate Gallery for providing a complete transcript of Letter A and for answering all my questions regarding the Bewick Portrait in very great detail. Mrs. Meta Viles of the Library of the RSA was also most helpful in enabling me to locate material and providing photocopies. And I should also like to thank Mr. Francis Cowe for putting his own file on Good at my disposal; Mr. J. Walker for many discussions on the Good family and early photography in Berwick; and Mrs. Margaret Fox for helping me to locate documents in the town archives.

FURTHER INFORMATION

To coincide with the bicentenary of Good's birth in 1989 I hope to publish a second article which will take the form of a critical reappraisal of his work, and a discussion of his working methods. I should be most grateful if interested readers will contact me with information about the whearabouts of his paintings or any other information which they consider relevant.

BERWICKSHIRE POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN 1913.

T. D. Thomson.

Organising Berwickshire has always been a difficult task — the Church of Scotland did not escape problems when reorganising its presbyteries recently. Study of the G.P.O's circulation map for 1913 also provides a useful illustration of what can happen when one tries to organise something which spills into four counties and two countries. The Head Postmasters' Districts at that time were as follows:—

Duns: Chirnside, Edrom and Greenlaw were Independent Sub Offices; Longformacus, Cranshaws, Foulden, Allanton, Whitsome, Gavinton, Marchmont, Swinton and Hume were Sub Offices.

Coldstream: Cornhill (Independent S.O.); Leitholm, Birgham, Wark, Etal, Branxton, Crookham and Mindrum (S.Os).

Dunbar: Cockburnspath, Grantshouse, Reston, Ayton and Coldingham (Independent S.Os); Abbey St. Bathans, Auchencrow, St. Abbs, Eyemouth and Burnmouth (S.Os).

Kelso: Eccles and Nenthorn (S.Os).

Melrose: Earlston and Gordon (Independent S.Os); Westruther and Clintmains (S.Os).

Galashiels: Lauder and Oxton (Independent S.Os).

(**Berwick:** Hutton, Paxton and Ladykirk).

At that time, incidentally, there were in Berwickshire neither any mail carts nor any mail motors.

PALAEOECOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE SCOTTISH BORDERS: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Dr. A. M. Mannion
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1. *Introduction*

Palaeoecological research is essentially concerned with attempting to reconstruct past enviroments using fossil evidence. One of the most common techniques employed in this type of work is that of pollen analysis (Mannion, 1980). Pollen grains of higher plants and spores of lower plants have very resistant cell walls which facilitate their preservation in certain conditions such as the acid and anaerobic media of peats and lake sediments. In addition, the pollen grains and spores can be readily extracted from such deposits by a variety of chemical processes and identified at least to genus level and, in many cases, to species level. Consequently, it is possible to determine how pollen assemblages, and by inference the vegetation, have changed throughout the period that the sediment or peat have been accumulating.

As well as pollen analysis there are a variety of other techniques utilised in palaeoecological studies. These include diatom analysis and the analysis of plant macrofossil remains. The former technique consists of extracting and identifying the diatom content (Mannion, 1982a) of lake sediments. Diatoms are unicellular algae and many species are sensitive to changes in inputs into lakes from the catchment e.g. changing acidity or alkalinity, erosion rates, agricultural activity and changing land use. As a result they are useful indicators of past environments. Plant macroscopic fossils consist of any part of the plant which can be seen by the naked eye. The most frequent include fruits, seeds, leaves, etc. which, in common with pollen are preserved best in acid and waterlogged environments. Thus, an analysis of sequential accumulations of waterlogged deposits facilitates reconstruction of vegetation communites.

In the 1930's and 1940's, there was widespread application of palaeoecological techniques, especially pollen analysis, to deposits in various parts of Britain to examine environmental change and, in particular, vegetation history from the end of the last (Devensian) ice sheet c. 12-13,000 years B.P. (Before Present = 1950) to present day. Much of this work was undertaken under the auspices of the Cambridge Botany School by Harry Godwin and includes studies on sites as widely dispersed as those in East Anglia (Godwin, 1940), the Somerset Levels (Godwin 1948), Wales (Godwin and Mitchell, 1938) and Aberdeenshire (Fraser and Godwin, 1955).

During this period, however, the Borders remained largely neglected, despite a wealth of mosses and mires which total some two hundred and fifty (C. Badenoch, pers. comm.). Not until 1976, were there any publications from the Borders which could be considered major works. Since then the situation has been redressed and the

Borders now have an ongoing programme of palaeoecological research activity. Most of this is based at the Department of Geography, University of Reading and in conjunction with Mr. C. O. Badenoch of the Nature Conservancy Council, Galashiels. What follows is an account of the sites (Figure 1) which have been investigated, giving brief details of location, type and results. A penultimate section is devoted to work currently in progress and there is a final comment about the future prospect.

2. *Research in the Borders*

(i) *Per 1970's*

Work from this period includes that of Mitchell (1948), Conolly (1957) and Conolly and Dickson (1969) based on studies of Late glacial* (Late Devensian) deposits at Whitrig Bog (NT 623347) marked as site 1 on Figure 1. This site has a basin location between ridges of glacial drift and Mitchell recorded sediments consisting of, from the bottom, a lower marl, red clay, an upper marl and peat. On the basis of macroscopic plant remains contained in the sediments and the ratio of N.A.P. (non arboreal pollen) to A.P. (arboreal pollen), the lower marl and clay were ascribed to the Late Glacial c. 10-12,000 years B.P. and the upper marl and peat to the Post Glacial* (Flandrian period).

The Conolly and Conolly and Dickson papers refer to specific macrofossils also found at Whitrig Bog. These include seeds of *Papaver* sect. Scapiflora, a non-British species of poppy and sporophytes of the moss *Splachnum sphaericum*.

(ii) Post 1970's to present

1976 was a major turning point for palaeoecological work in the Borders. Hibbert and Switsur (1976) published a pollen diagram from Din Moss (site 2 on Figure 1) which provided a basis for an assessment of regional vegetation change during the Flandrian period as well as a much needed series of radiocarbon dates.

Din Moss (NT 805315) lies close to the Northumberland-Roxburghshire (now Borders) boundary, approximately 8km southwest of Coldstream. At 170m O.D. it is a bog which has developed on a flat plateau with the open water of Hoselaw Loch at its downslope end. The sediments recorded consist of *Sphagnum – Eriophorum* peat at the base, monocot fen peat and then fine detritus mud toward the surface. Apart from the intrinsic value of the pollen diagram which provides details of vegetational history, the date of 12,225±70 radiocarbon years B.P. from the base of the deposit gives some idea as to when ice finally retreated from the area. A summary of the results from Din Moss are given in Table 1, including details of forest development as inferred from the pollen analytical results. Since the Din Moss radiocarbon dates are the only ones so far published from the Borders they have been used to establish a chronology of events to which the results from other sites to be detailed below have been related.

Hibbert and Switsur's work was shortly followed by a series of papers (Mannion, 1978a) based on research on material from Linton Loch (NT 793254). This is situated at 91.5m O.D. immediately north of the B6401 road between Morebattle and Town Yetholm (Site 3 on Figure 1). It is an infilled basin mire in the river Kale valley with only two remaining areas of open water which are thought to represent ancient marl diggings (Wilson, 1858). The sediments recorded were pink and blue clay at the base, progressing up through marl, coarse and then fine detritus mud and then fen peat at the surface. Results of the pollen analysis are summarized and related to the Din Moss chronozones in Table 1.

However, Linton Loch was investigated not only with the intention of detailing the vegetational history but also with limnological history in mind. To this end diatom assemblages (Mannion, 1978b, 1978c, 1981a) were examined and sediment chemistry undertaken (Mannion, 1978d, 1981b). Results of both diatom and chemical analysis indicate the presence of a developing lake and catchment ecosystem from the time of ice retreat to c. 6,500 years B.P. when conditions stabilised and the catchment was covered with a mixed oak deciduous forest. Forest disturbance, attributed to the inception of farming practice by Neolithic peoples, was initiated at c. 5400 years ago and resulted in increased erosion rates reflected in changing diatom populations. Despite this and later major forest clearance, base-rich waters have always been present in the lake and no acid phases are recorded.

Further research in the Borders has also been centred in a very different present-day ecological setting. The raised bog site of Threepwood Moss (NT 425515, Site No. 4 on Figure 1) was first investigated by Durno (1967) and latter by Mannion (1979a and b). Pollen and chemical analysis indicate bog succession from minerotrophy to ombrotrophy and details of the vegetational history are given in Table 1.

1980 marked the development of palaeoecological research into a different but related field — that of archaeology — and centred around the excavation of a bi-vallate earthwork site at Dod Burn and known as the Dod (Site 6 on Figure 1). This is situated 3.5km southwest of Hawick at NT 472060, the confluence of three valleys and is overlooked by the defended Iron Age settlement of Burgh Hill. A preliminary report of the excavation has been published by Smith (1980) and work is being undertaken on the palaeoenvironment of the site by I. Shennan at the University of Durham. This work involves pollen analysis of cores extracted from the ditches of the Dod and cores from a nearby peat deposit. Preliminary work (Shennan, unpublished) indicates that the sequence covers the Flandrian period and the publication of these results along with radiocarbon dates is anticipated in the near future.

The most recent published work from the Borders is that of Webb and Moore (1982) based on pollen analysis and plant macroscopic fossil analyses of the Lake Devensian environment of the Whitlaw Mosses (NT 517293/NT 517289, Site 5 on Figure 1). These mosses

are a series of deposits, 5km from Selkirk, which occupy four hollows in gently undulating country between 245m. and 275m O.D. The sediments recorded include grey and pink banded clays at the base, followed by clayey and marly coarse detritus mud, further clays and then peat. The results of the biological analyses were used to construct, in detail hitherto unknown from the Borders, the Late Devensian environment. The work also involved the recording of a variety of taxa which today are either absent from the British Isles or have a limited distribution.

(iii) *Current research activities*

The researches described above provide a good background against which further work is in progress based in the Department of Geography, University of Reading. Currently, two postgraduate students are undertaking palaeoecological projects based in the Borders:

(a) Mr. G. D. Bell, University of Reading, Department of Geography, research studentship (1981-84) is examining hydroseral development at Woodhead Moss (NT 613262, Site A on Figure 1) and Adderstonlee Moss (NT 534120, Site B on Figure 1) a grade 1 S.S.S.1. using pollen and macroscopic fossil anaylsis. The former site is a base-rich mire with a small extent of open water and distinct zonation of hydroseral communities ranging from *Carex rostrata* dominated open water and transitional communities, through *Juncus* and *Phragmites* dominated communities to *Alnus* carr with *Rorippa microphylla* dominated spring arears. The site is an interesting one, being underlain by Upper Old Red Sandstone and locally derived glacial deposits, and the moss is curiously perched at 138m O.D. Adderstonlee, however, is a topogenous mire in a broad drift-filled basin at 235m O.D. lying over the supposed Silurian Llandovery-Wenlock boundary. The successional status is unclear, with most of the site dominated by *Betula-Salix* carr with species-rich *Sphagnum* ground cover and mesotrophic fen at its edge.

(b) In addition, Ms. J. A. Mellody (N.E.R.C. C.A.S.E. Studentship with the Department of Geography, University of Reading and the Nature Conservancy Council, Edinburgh 1982-85) is investigating lake-level changes using pollen, diatom and macroscopic fossil analysis. The project will be based on two sites representing a range of Border Mosses. Wester Branxholme Loch (NT 422110, Site C on Figure 1) at 305m O.D. has open water to the east and fen and carr development to the north and west, with a more acid incipient raised mire covering 20 ha to the south west. In contrast, Lilliesleaf Moss (NT 539251, Site D on Figure 1) at 163m O.D. is one of the lowest Border mosses and has a dense fen-carr vegetation completely covering the site with no open water.

3. *The future prospect*

It is hoped that in the near future further palaeoecological research will be established in conjunction with archaeological investigations. Negotiations are underway with the Scottish Development Department to begin work on the numerous field monuments and field systems in the Hownam area, using pollen analysis and soil micromorphological features to determine the environmental context of the archaeological monuments. This type of work is much needed since the Borders possess an immense wealth of archaeological remains, most of which have remained uninvestigated.

4. *Postscript*

The author would be grateful for any information, archaeological, historical or modern on the sites currently being investigated and welcomes any enquiries from interested parties.

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* Footnote: these terms no longer widely used. 'Late Glacial' has been replaced by 'Late Devensian' and 'Post Glacial' has been replaced by 'Flandrian'.

TABLE 1 The pollen assemblage zones of Linton Loch, Threepwood Moss in relation to the chronozones of Din Moss.

DIN MOSS (Hibbert and Switsur, 1976)	*RADIOCARBON DATES* (Radiocarbon years B.P.)	*LINTON LOCH*	*THREEPWOOD MOSS*		
Herb	unknown	Herb	Herb		
Oak, Alder		Oak, Alder	Oak, Alder, Birch	Late Flandrian	
Elm Decline	5341 ± 70	Elm Decline	Elm Decline		
Oak, Alder, Elm		Oak, Alder, Elm	Birch, Alder, Oak, Elm.	Middle Flandrian	
	6528 ± 100				
Birch, Oak, Alder, Hazel		Birch, Oak, Alder, Hazel	Birch, Oak, Alder, Hazel	EARLY FLANDRIAN	
	7360 ± 40				
Birch, Oak, Hazel		Birch, Oak, Hazel	Birch, Oak, Hazel		
	8940 ± 170				
Birch, Hazel		Birch, Hazel	not represented		
	9275 ± 170				
Birch, Pine, Hazel		Birch, Pine, Hazel			
	9810 ± 190				
Birch, Pine, Juniper		Birch, Pine, Hazel			
	10340 ± 200				
Base of core	12,225 ± 250			LATE DEVENSIAN	

THE NORMAN FAMILY OF LORRAINE IN SOUTHERN SCOTLAND AND ESPECIALLY IN BERWICKSHIRE

Grace A. Elliot, M.B.E.

This is a summary of a lengthy article which has been placed in the Club's Library for the use of any member who may wish to read the complete records, which are taken from many sources from AD 1070-1838, in the effort to discover how and why this ancient Norman family came to live in Berwickshire, and who for seemingly little reason disappeared from it in the early part of the 19th century. Certain historical facts bring them to the fore which should be remembered as possible pointers to their movements and records.

1. A Robert Lorraine is supposed to have come from France in the army of William Rufus, being the first of the name in this country, but he does not appear to be mentioned in any authentic Scottish writings at this date.

2. The See of Durham possessed considerable property in Teviotdale and in 607 Oswy king of Northumbria and his nobles gave the church of Lindisfarne numerous donations of land on the river Bowmont in Roxburghshire. (See the 'Life of St. Cuthbert').

3. Also David I both before and after he became king of Scotland settled that country with English families, and in 1124 when he came to the throne he was followed by many Anglo-Normans to whom he distributed lands on which they settled with their followers (Chalmer's Caledonia. Vol. II.) and it is known that "Sir James Dalrymple published an Inquisition concerning the lands belonging to the See of Glasgow taken by authority of David I while he held the territory of Cumbria under his brother Alexander I." (Lord Hailes 'History of Scotland' Vol. I.).

4. The Border Lorraines, Loran, Lorane, Loreyne, or Lorain, whichever way the name is spelt were therefore Normans or Anglo-Normans who were settled in Scotland by reason of the above grants of land, although no record of the Lorraines having been granted land at this period seems to exist, yet the fact remains that they must have given their name to the lands known as the 'Deloraines or Daloraines' in Teviotdale. (See Pont's Map of same).

For reasons which will be obvious later some notes from the 'Almanach de Gotha' and Boutelle's 'Heraldry' are well worth recording. From the first we find that the Dukedom of Lorraine was created in 940, and that the 4th duke succeeded in 1047. Boutelle relates that they bore Arms = "Or, on a Bend Gules, three Allerious Arg". Allerions are footless eagles, their name being a play on the name of Lorraine.

In the 'Chronicles of Symeon of Durham' for the year 1072, and also in the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' Walcher is referred to as being a native of Lorraine and a man of noble birth. Other sources say that he was sent for by William the Conqueror about 1070 who immediately

created him the first Norman Bishop of Durham in Aegelwine's place, and in 1075 he also created him Earl of Northumbria in the place of Waltheof whom William had beheaded at Winchester. Although accompanied by an Anglo-Saxon clerk to Durham Walcher also had a large number of French followers with him, and they in turn had brought their own relatives, hence the settlement of Norman families in Durham county, when their place of origin being Lorraine this became a natural surname for them in Durham.

The history of Walcher is interesting, being a man of great integrity and benevolence. 'He built the castle of Durham and was probably the first bishop there to exercise the Palatine jurisdiction in that county'. He is mentioned in the 'Monastic Annals of Teviotdale' in connection with the Old Melrose Convent; and in '1080 he was murdered by the people of Gateshead at an Assembly there, together with a hundred men'. Burke's 'Extinct Peerage' gives his Arms as "Gules, a Cross between four Lions Rampant Arg". There is no authentic record relating that Walcher was a relative of the dukes of Lorraine nor that the Lorraine families in the North of England and Southern Scotland were directly descended from him or his immediate relatives, yet it is not improbable when the references above are considered as well as their common names of Lotharingian or Lorraine.

Apart from the Old Melrose reference the earliest local mention of the name occurs in two of the early charters of Coldingham Priory at Durham and dated c. 1095, being granted by king Edgar of Scots "to the monks of St. Cuthbert at Durham as a thanksgiving in recognition of the help he had received from William Rufus in regaining his kingdom of Scotland". This charter bears the signature of 'Rachone Lotharingo' who also signed a Confirmation of the charter at Norham dated the 29th day of August 1095.

Whether or not the Lorraines came to Southern Scotland by grants from the See of Durham or from David I is not known, nor does their name appear in the lists of French families settled here by David I yet it is certain that they were living in and around the great Royal Forests of Ettrick, Jedburgh and Selkirk under the See of Glasgow, during the reigns of Malcolm IV and William the Lion, almost three hundred years before there were any Lorraines at Kirkharle in Northumberland; they only got that estate through a marriage in 1456 with Joan Struthers, the heiress whose son Edward Lorraine inherited from his mother.

In the latter part of the 12th century a Hugh Loran is known to have married the daughter of Symon Fraser and he gave lands to the monks of Kelso during Malcolm IV's reign. Hugh may have been connected with Kelso Abbey while 'Symon Fraser lived at Keth in East Lothian'.

References to the family of Lorraine continue in Roxburgh and Dumfries until the 14th century when Eustace, James and Robert Lorraine are referred to as Scotsmen. These three were probably sons of Laurans of Orchard in the parish of Cavers and grandsons of John of Jedburgh who had married Mariota of Aiton, daughter of Maurice and from whom the various pedigrees are derived.

Eustace, who is frequently mentioned, was a Commissioner in Roxburghshire and guardian of Roxburgh castle. His lands were forfeited during the reign of David II because of his allegiance to Edward III of England.

James was also an upholder of Edward III while Robert was known as 'of Jedburgh' in 1358 and from him the Humlieknowe families are descended. His son Patrick has a seal, which suggests that he also held a key position. From Eustace are derived the Lorane family who once owned Harwood, earlier that the known date of 1465 until they sold the estate in 1637 to the Elliots. The present families of Lorraine in Dumfries and their cousins in Moorabin, Australia are also descended from Eustace. Full details of their descent and many other records regarding the foregoing are in the complete MS. now in the Club's Library.

As far as the Berwickshire families of Lorain are concerned, it soon became obvious that they did not spring from the Harwood branch and that their progenitors must be looked for elsewhere; the early administrators of the Royal Forests in Roxburghshire did not appear to be the answer but the Border Abbeys did, and that, as is so often the case, could have been the result of a marriage between an ecclesiastical official and the daughter of a local family. If this assertion is correct, then we have the common progenitor, as far as can be found, of both the Roxburghshire and Berwickshire families of Lorraine.

There is in Vol. II. of 'Durham Seals', by the late Dr. C. H. Hunter Blair of Newcastle, the notice of four seals which may throw light on this progenitor. He was in 1247 John of Jeddeworth whose seal, No.2862, is that of a Fleur de Lys with the legend, 'John de Jeddewrre P'liparius'; this seal is attached to a Coldingham charter. The Fleur de Lys suggests Norman extraction, and strangely, some of the Duns Lorains in later centuries were also 'Skinners'. (P'liparius = Pelliparius, a skinner.) This John of Jedburgh had married the daughter of Maurice of Aiton whose seal was also a Fleur de Lys. It is important, however to remember that this particular John must not be confused with John Morel of Jedburgh whose date was 1290-96.

The second seal mentioned in the volume is that of Imania, daughter of Laurance of Orchard in the parish of Cavers and depicts 'Three trees' to represent an orchard. Thus the next suggestion is that John of Jedburgh and Mariota of Aiton were the parents of Laurance and grandparents of Eustace, James and Robert who were the brothers of Imania.

Few records have been found regarding James, who had the custody of the lands of Old Roxburgh, so the direct descent must be from Robert of Jedburgh, a Juror at Roxburgh in 1361; but there are at least two generations missing before coming to Robert Lorane of Humlieknowe in 1424 and who died in 1429. He was succeeded by his son Patrick, the probable father of John Loran of Coldstream (1435-37). Patrick also had a son called James and another called Robert from whom are descended the family at Blainslie. Patrick, the youngest of the four became a Apostolic Notary and secretary to the Homes of Wedderburn who owned land in Roxburghshire.

(1525-1550). His descendants included Symon Lorane in Duns in 1630, whose wife was Margaret Smyth of Peilrig, both well known in Duns and who had a charter from Sir Patrick Home of Ayton of land in Duns.

Symon Lorane and Margaret Smyth had six children: John the eldest seems to have been the first of four Sheriff Clerks of Berwickshire bearing the name of Lorane. He married his cousin Janet Don, daughter of Sir Alexander Don of Newton Don and Isobel Smyth sister of John's mother. John died in 1665 leaving seven children; his eldest son was Alexander (1) who became a Notary and Sheriff Clerk of Berwickshire; he died in 1698. He had married Margaret Yeaman who caused some trouble to the later families. Their only child was Alexander (2) known as 'of Cumledge', and who also became a Notary and Sheriff Clerk of the County; He died in 1722. His wife was Anna Dallas daughter of James Dallas of St. Martyns; they had a family of five, the eldest being Alexander (3), called the 'Memorialist' in the litigation arising out of his grandmother's will. He became a surgeon and resided at Reedyloch, dying there in 1776.

James, the second son of Alexander (2) and Anna Dallas his wife, also became a Notary and Sheriff Clerk of Berwickshire; he was born in 1716 and latterly lived at Angelraw near Greenlaw. He married Patricia Home daughter of Patrick Home of Bughtrig and Langrig near Leitholm in 1760. James matriculated his coat of Arms in 1774 and died in 1785, and he is buried in Duns churchyard. These two had six children, again the eldest being Alexander (4) born 1761. He became a Colonel in the army but is not mentioned afer 1838. He lived at Oxendean House near Duns and must have died there sometime after 1838. One of his sisters, probably Hannah (b.1762) who may have lived at Oxendean with her brother until he died, was the lady who before leaving Duns gave to Mr. James Watson, J.P. Clerk of the County "The Old Berwickshire Documents, which had belonged to Mr. Winram and her father, James Lorain". These are now in the County Library in Duns.

The complete MS. regarding this old Norman family is now in our Club's Library and contains many interesting records and from which the Pedigrees have been compiled, to aid the reader, and for the use of searchers.

I wish to thank Allan Lorraine Esq. of Moorabin, Victoria, Australia, and Mrs. Alexa Lorraine of Dumfries for their generous help in passing their records to me for inclusion in the text, and also to Mr. P. G. Hendry our late Editor, for the extra record he discovered and sent on to me.

SOME INVERTEBRATES FROM MURDER MOSS (A FEN NEAR SELKIRK)

J. M. Nelson

Murder Moss is the largest of the four component mosses of the Whitlaw Mosses National Nature Reserve which has long been known for its botanical interest. As three insects new to Britain have been found there in recent years (Liston 1982) it was decided to undertake a small scale survey in 1980 to investigate its invertebrates.

Daniels (1972) in an account of the vegetation of Beanrig Moss also describes that of Murder Moss which consists of a complex of carr, pools and swamp communities passing to grazed pasture through marginal wet grass sedge communities.

Variations in surface water levels on the moss restrict the choice of both sampling sites and methods. Most sampling was carried out using pitfall traps set in pairs in the drier habitats on the moss. These traps were beakers 6.5 cm dia part-filled with weak detergent solution and sunk into the ground, flush with the surface. In the wetter habitats with standing water such traps become flooded and were replaced by washing-up bowls 31 cm dia also part-filled with detergent solution and resting on the substrate. The pitfall traps mainly caught species actively running on the moss surface whilst the bowls caught species hopping on the surface and also flying species which may have been attracted by the orange colour of the bowls. In addition when visiting the traps a net was used to sweep insects from vegetation if the weather was dry and not too windy. This provided further material of species caught in the traps and bowls as well as additional species.

Trapping started in April and stopped in November when the whole site became waterlogged. The traps and bowls were left exposed for one week each month except for June which overlapped with July.

Pitfall traps were placed in the following habitats:— calcicolous flush, willow carr, *Sphagnum* lawn, the marginal *Filipendula* (meadowsweet) and minerotrophic wet grass-sedge zones. In addition bowls were located in *Phragmites* (common reed) and *Menyanthes* (bog bean) communities.

After a week the catch was collected from the traps by sieving and preserved in industrial spirit for subsequent identification. Not all material was identified since very small organisms e.g. Collembola (spring-tails) passed through the sieve, fragile species such as chironomid midges were too badly damaged to allow identification and other groups such as the parasitic hymenoptera were considered too difficult to justify the time required for identification.

Nomenclature follows Lockett, Millidge and Merrett (1974) for spiders and Kloet and Hincks (1974–78) for insects. A complete list of all species identified is given as an appendix which includes the numbers taken and the month(s) of capture.

In total 248 species were identified from the material collected and are listed in the appendix. A breakdown of the catch is given in Table

1 which shows the preponderance of flies. The catch may also be considered in another way; thus about 70% of the species caught are considered to be of wide ecological distribution whilst the remaining 30% are truly wetland species most of which are widely distributed in suitable wet situations. It is the latter element of the fauna which is of special interest at Murder Moss.

Of the thirty spiders taken twelve are considered to occur in wet or damp situations. Most of these species are widely distributed in such habitats in Britain but *Silometopus elegans* and *Allomengea warburtoni* are rare.

The aquatic species living in streams and pools were not studied but some of those with winged adults were identified if caught. Most of these species are widely distributed except the dragonfly *Sympetrum scoticum* which is locally common and two caddis flies, the very local *Limnephilus nigriceps* and *Hydroptila valesiaca,* the latter not having been taken in Britain for at least fifty years. It has been found previously in western Scotland and also in the French Alps. Its occurence at Murder Moss has been discussed elsewhere (Nelson & Panter 1983).

About half of the plant bugs (Hemiptera) taken occur in damp situations but none is of special interest. It is surprising that only thirty species of beetles (Coleoptera) were trapped with seven being characteristic of damp places. Very few water beetles were taken though the fauna of the Whitlaw Mosses is rich in interesting species as has been shown by Foster (1976). The Staphylinidae (rove beetles) and Carabidae (ground beetles) with ten and seven species respectively dominated the catch of beetles.

Few Hymenoptera (bees, ants, wasps etc) were identified though many species belonging to parasitic and phytophagous groups were taken. The sawflies of Murder Moss have been studied by Liston (1982) who found a number of interesting species.

Diptera (flies) make up over 60% of the identified catch and are clearly the dominant order of insects both in terms of species and individuals on the site. Tipulidae (craneflies) and the related Ptychopteridae and Dixiidae were numerous with many species restricted to marshy habitats. Empididae were plentiful with the Hemerodrominae usually found in damp places well represented.

The Dolichopodidae, which are small, ususally metallic-green, flies were especially abundant in the basin traps and at least five uncommon species were taken. They are interesting for their adaptations to survival in environments which are periodically flooded, the larvae spinning cocoons before pupation while the pupae have respiratory horns.

Another type of adaptation is found in some Syrphidae (hover flies) where the so-called rat-tailed larva lives submerged and breathes through a long tail which reaches the water surface. The species of *Helophilus* and *Anasimyia* found in this survey possess this adaptation.

The Sciomyzidae with nine species were well represented. All are found as adults close to water and have larvae which specialise in predating on aquatic or semi-aquatic snails. The Sphaerocerid *Lep-*

tocera humida was common and is always to be found at the edge of water or actually on the water surface.

Thirteen species of Scathophagidae (dung flies) were captured, three phytophagous species being of interest. *Cleigastra apicalis* is associated with common reed while *Pogonota barbata,* a northern species, was swept from sedges as was *Scathophaga tinctinervis* which was added to the British list (Nelson (1972)) from the nearby Beanrig Moss. Though it has not yet been found elsewhere in Britain it was very common on Murder Moss in late autumn.

The Muscidae and Anthomyiidae caught consisted of widespread species except for *Hydrophoria ambigua* which is common by fresh water.

Discussion

The invertebrate fauna of the Whitlaw Mosses in general and Murder Moss in particular is still not well known. Most species were caught in small numbers and further survey would be necessary before any conclusion could be reached concerning their distribution within the main vegetation types. Exceptions were the species associated with edge habitats on mainly mineral soil surrounding the moss such as the wood louse *Philoscia muscorum,* the harvestman *Platybunus triangularis* and the ground beetles *Amara communis* and *A. lunicollis.* Only one species, the ground beetle *Pterostichus nigrita,* occured in every pitfall trap and the winter gnat *Trichocera annulata* in all but one. The basin in the *Phragmites* (common reed) caught 68 species whilst that in the *Menyanthes* (bog bean), a wetter situation, caught 43 but no other obvious differences were apparent in their catches.

The general impression obtained whilst sweeping is that the insect fauna of the moss is not especially rich in species. This may well be related to the almost complete inundation of the moss during most winters which favours certain aquatic species and other groups such as dolichopodid flies well able to survive such conditions. Many of the more mobile species such as syrphids (hover flies), calliphorids (blue-bottles) and muscids probably recolonise the moss each year from more hospitable adjacent habitats.

There is evidence that the sampling was inadequate to provide a comprehensive species list for the moss. Obviously species vary in their susceptibility to being trapped. Thus only two sawflies were taken in the present survey while Liston (1982) recorded 30 species caught in the course of two day-visits. Sawflies as a group are not frequently caught in water traps. In contrast other insects such as the dolichopodids are probably more easily trapped by methods used in this study.

In spite of all the anomalies it is felt that many of the more common species, particularly those active on the moss surface, have been recorded. These show that the fauna is largely composed of species which are widespread in the British Isles, many being confined to wet habitats. There is in addition an important northern element typified by species such as the spider *Allomengea scopigera,* the dragonfly *Sympetrum scoticum,* the bugs *Lygus wagneri* and *Salda*

littoralis and the flies *Bibio pomonae, Hilara clavipes* and *Pogonota barbata*. These reflect both the relatively high altitude of the moss, 274 m, and its relict nature and confirm the findings of Liston (1982), as the sawflies he found at Whitlaw all occur in Finland and most reach at least as far north as southern Lapland. The plants of the Whitlaw Mosses also show a northern bias (Badenoch 1979) especially in the concentration of Continental, northern and northern montane species. Two species with interesting disjunct distributions were found. The small caddis *Hydroptila valesiaca* which was found over fifty years ago in Wigtownshire and Argyll is only found elsewhere in the French Alps. The dung fly *Scathophaga tinctinervis* is known in Britain only from the Whitlaw Mosses and is found abroad in southern Sweden and Finland and appears to be more widely distributed in central Europe.

There is always a dilemma when working on fragile habitats such as the Whitlaw Mosses, between excessive trampling which will cause a deterioration to both the vegetation and the substrate and the desire to find as many species as possible.

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Table 1.

Invertebrate group	*No of species identified*
Isopoda (Woodlice)	1
Diplopoda (Millipedes)	1
Opiliones (Harvestmen)	4
Aranea (Spiders)	30
Insecta	
Plecoptera (Stone-flies)	3
Odonata (Dragonflies)	2
Hemiptera (Bugs)	13
Neuroptera (Alder-flies)	2
Trichoptera (Caddis flies)	6
Coleoptera (Beetles)	30
Hymenoptera (Bees, ants, etc)	5
Diptera (Flies)	151
Total	248

APPENDIX

A list of the species taken with the months of capture and the total number of specimens taken in brackets.

ISOPODA

Philoscia muscorum (Scopoli) 4(1)

DIPLOPODA

Polydesmus angustus Latzel 4(1)

OPILIONES

Mitostoma chrysomelas (Hermann) 10(1)
Mitopus morio (Fabricius) 10(3)
Lacinius ephippiatus (Koch) 89(8)
Platybunus triangularis (Herbst) 4(1)

ARANEA

Drassodes cupreus (Blackwall) 8(1)
Clubiona stagnatilis Kulczynski 610(2)
Xysticus cristatus (Clerck) 4(2)
Pardosa pullata (Clerck) 58910(21)
P amentata (Clerck) 45(5)
P nigriceps (Thorell) 458(8)
Alopecosa pulverulenta (Clerck) 5(2)
Pirata piraticus (Clerck) 568910(44)
Antistea elegans (Blackwall) 4(1)
Pachygnatha clercki Sundevall 451011(45)
Ceratinella brevipes (Westring) 4(2)
Walckenaera acuminata Blackwall 4(1)
Hypomma bituberculatum (Wider) 5(2)
Metopobactrus prominulus (OPC) 6(1)
Gonatium rubens (Blackwall) 59(2)
Silometopus elegans (OPC) 5(2)
Monocephalus fuscipes (Blackwall) 4(2)
Lophomma punctatum (Blackwall) 4(1)
Savignya frontata (Blackwall) 5(1)
Diplocephalus permixtus (OPC) 51011(7)
D picinus (Blackwall) 6(1)
Erigone atra (Blackwall) 45(25)
Leptorhoptrum robustum (Westring) 91011(4)
Drepanotylus uncatus (OPC) 4911(14)
Hilaira excisa (OPC) 10(1)
Centromerus expertus (OPC) 10(1)
Centromerita bicolor (Blackwall) 11(6)
Bathyphantes gracilis (Blackwall) 10(1)
Allomengea scopigera (Grube) 910(6)
A warburtoni (OPC) 89(4)

INSECTA

Plecoptera
Nemurella inconspicua (Pictet) 58910(13)
Nemoura cinerea (Retzius) 58(12)
N erratica Claassen 5(2)

Odonata
Enallagma cyathigerum (Charpentier) 8(1)
Sympetrum scoticum (Leach) 9(2)

Hemiptera
Acalypta carinata (Panzer) 8(1)
Lygus wagneri Remane 10(1)
Teratocoris saunders Douglas & Scot 6(3)
Salda littoralis (Linnaeus) 8(1)
Saldula saltatoria (Linnaeus) 45811(10)
Gerris lateralis asper Fieber 8(1)
Aphrophora alni (Fallen) 8910(7)
Philaenus spumarius (Linnaeus) 8(3)
Cicadella viridis (Linnaeus) 9(1)
Evacanthus interruptus (Linnaeus) 89(7)
Arthaldeus pascuellus (Fallen) 9(1)
Mascustus grisescens (Zetterstedt) 5(1)
Cicadula quinquenotata (Boheman) 9(1)

Neuroptera
Sialis fuliginosa Pictet 5(6)
S lutaria (Linnaeus) 5(4)

Trichoptera
Hydroptila valesiaca Schmid 8(1)
Limnephilus affinis Curtis 8(2)
L auricula Curtis 5(1)

L lunatus Curtis 910(11)
L nigriceps (Zetterstedt) 910(9)
Anabolia nervosa (Curtis) 10(4)

Coleoptera
Nebria brevicollis (Fabricius) 6911(4)
Loricera pilicornis (Fabricius) 45811(9)
Pterostichus nigrita (Paykull) 458910(49)
P strenuus (Panzer) 410(4)
Agonum fuliginosum (Panzer) 45(12)
Amara communis (Panzer) 4(3)
A lunicollis Schiodte 4(1)
Hydroporus gyllenhali Schiodte 11(1)
Helophorus grandis Illiger 1011(3)
H obscurus Mulsant 11(1)
Anacaena limbata (Fabricius) 10(1)
Chaetarthria seminulum (Herbst) 5(3)
Catops fuscus (Panzer) 10(1)
Stenus juno (Paykull) 11(1)
S similis (Herbst) 9(1)
Euaesthetus bipunctatus (Ljungh) 11(1)
Philonthus laminatus (Creutzer) 5(2)
Staphylinus erythropterus Linnaeus 5(2)
Quedius fuliginosus (Gravenhorst) 10(1)
Tachyporus chrysomelinus (Linnaeus) 10(1)
Tachinus proximus Kraatz 5(1)
T signatus Gravenhorst 5(1)
Hygronoma dimidiata (Gravenhorst) 11(1)
Cyphon punctipennis Sharp 5(1)
Dryops ernesti des Gozis 5(4)
Anaspis frontalis (Linnaeus) 5(1)
Prasocuris phellandrii (Linnaeus) 5(2)
Phyllodecta vulgatissima (Linnaeus) 10(1)
Longitarsis luridus (Scopoli) 5(1)
Apion spencii Kirby 5(1)

Hymenoptera
Allantus truncatus (Klug) 5(1)
Pristiphora pallidiventris 5(1)
Sussaba pulchella Holmgren 10(1)
Myrmica ruginodis Nylander 458(16)
Bombus hortorum (Linnaeus) 4(1)

Diptera
Trichoceridae
Trichocera annulata Meigen 4891011 (Many)
Tipulidae
Prionocera turcica (Fabricius) 5(1)
Tipula melanoceros Schummel 10(1)
T luteipennis Meigen 10(13)
Triogma trisulcata (Schummel) 5 (Many)
Pedicia immaculata (Meigen) 510(2)
Limnophila ferruginea (Meigen) 5 (Many)
Erioptera diuturna (Walker) 11(5)

Ptychopteridae
Ptychoptera minuta Tonnoir 568(7)
P scutellaris Meigen 568(5)

Dixidae
Dixa dilatata Strob 6(1)
Dixella amphibia (Degeer) 6(3)
D martinii Peus 5(1)
D obscura Loew 6(1)

Culicidae
Culiseta annulata (Schrank) 9(1)

Ceratopogonidae
Serromyia femorata (Meigen) 6(1)

Bibionidae
Bibio johannis (Linnaeus) 5(1)
B lepidus Loew 10(1)
B pomonae (Fabricius) 9(1)
B varipes Meigen 9(1)
Dilophus febrilis (Linnaeus) 910 (Many)
D femoratus Meigen 9(1)

Stratiomyidae
Beris chalybeata (Forster) 5(1)

Therevidae
Thereva nobilitata (Fabricius) 8(1)

Empididae
Hybos femoratus (Muller) 8(4)
Bicellaria sulcata (Zetterstedt) 5(1)
Ocydromia glabricula (Fallen) 6(1)
Rhamphomyia crassirostris (Fallen) 5(1)
R filata Zetterstedt 5(8)
R tibiella Zetterstedt 5(2)
R spinipes (Fallen 910(3)
R stigmosa Macquart 5(1)
R sulcata (Meigen) 5(3)
R variabilis (Fallen) 9(5)
Empis trigramma Meigen 5(3)
E livida Linnaeus 8(2)
E femorata Fabricius 5(1)
Hilara clavipes (Harris) 8(7)
H maura (Fabricius) 5(1)
Chelifera precatoria (Fallen) 6910(7)
Hemerodromia raptoria Meigen 689(5)
Dolichocephala guttata (Haliday) 5910(3)
D irrorata (Fallen) 11(1)
Clinocera stagnalis (Haliday) 510(3)
C bipunctata (Haliday) 610(2)

Dolichopodidae
Dolichopus atratus Meigen 8(1)
D brevipennis Meigen 6(14)
D discifer Stannius 8(20)
D longitarsis Stannius 689(26)
D picipes Meigen 68(41)
D planitarsis Fallen 5(37)
D plumipes (Scopoli) 6(2)
D popularis Wiedemann 68(6)
D subpennatus Fonesca 6(1)
D trivialis Haliday 9(2)
D ungulatus (Linnaeus) 68(17)
D urbanus Meigen 68(8)
Hydrophorus bipunctatus (Lehmann) 10(3)
Rhaphium fasciatum Meigen 610(2)
R monotrichum Loew 6(1)
Syntormon pallipes (Fabricius) 5(1)
Achalcus flavicollis (Meigen) 6(3)
Campsicnemus curvipes (Fallen) 5(2)
C scambus (Fallen) 4689(23)
C alpinus (Haliday) 8(4)
Teuchophorus spinigerellus (Zetterstedt) 89(3)

Lonchopteridae
Lonchoptera lutea Panzer 910(6)

Phoridae
Megaselia dahli (Becker) 9(1)
M pumila (Meigen) 10(4)
M sordescens Schmitz 569(6)
M woodi (Lundbeck) 10(1)
M brevicostalis (Wood) 4910(7)
M flava (Fallen 8(1)
M glabrifrons (Wood) 9(1)
M longicostalis (Wood) 5891011(14)
M longiseta (Wood) 10(2)
M pulicaria (Fallen) 45910(9)
M vernalis (Wood) 45(3)
Diplonevra nitidula (Meigen) 10(1)
Triphleba nudipalpis (Becker) 10(1)

Syrphidae
Sphaerophoria menthastri (Linnaeus) 5(1)
Pyrophaena granditarsis (Forster) 89(3)
P rosarum (Fabricius) 8(2)
Rhingia camperstris Meigen 5(1)
Neoascia dispar (Meigen) 5(2)

Helophilus hybridus Loew 5(1)
H pendulus (Linnaeus 810(2)
Anasimyia lineata (Fabricius) 58(6)

Psilidae
Loxocera albiseta (Schrank) 8(1)

Sepsidae
Themira pusilla (Zetterstedt) 5(1)
Sepsis flugens Meigen 9(1)
S punctum (Fabricius) 59(2)

Sciomyzidae
Pherbellia schoenherri (Fallen) 4(4)
Pteromicra glabricula (Fallen) 8(1)
Tetanura pallidiventris Fallen 7(3)
Hydromya dorsalis (Fabricius) 5(3)
Limnia paludicola Elberg 89(1)
Pherbian coryleti (Scopoli) 89(3)
Renocera pallida (Fallen) 5(1)
Tetanocera hyalipennis von Roser 9(5)
T phyllophora Melander 8(1)
T robusta Loew 8(1)

Sphaeroceridae
Sphaerocera curvipes Latreille 8(1)
Copromyza atra (Meigen) 10(2)
C equina Fallen 10(1)
Leptocera humida (Haliday) 48910(10)

Ephydridae
Hydrellia modesta Loew 510 (Many)
Parydra aquila (Fallen) 4(1)
Axysta cesta (Haliday) 8(1)
Pelina aenea (Fallen) 4(1)
Coenia palustris (Fallen) 4(1)

Drosophilidae
Scaptomyza pallida (Zetterstedt) 1011 (Many)

Agromyzidae
Phytomyza angelicae Kaltenbach 5(1)

Sarcophagidae
Sarcophaga subvinca Rohendorf 59(3)

Calliphoridae
Bellardia agilis (Meigen) 589(9)

Scathophagidae
Norellisoma lituratum (Meigen) 5(3)
N spinimanum (Fallen) 5(1)
Cordilura ciliata Meigen 68(2)
C pudica Meigen 568(10)
C albipes Fallen 5(1)
Cleigastra apicalis (Meigen) 5(1)
Pogonota barbata (Zetterstedt) 8(1)
Scathophaga furcata (Say) 45(5)
S inquinata Meigen 5(1)
S stercoraria (Linnaeus) 46810(7)
S suilla (Fabricius) 5(3)
S tinctinervis (Becker) 58(2)
Gimnomera tarsea (Fallen) 8(1)

Anthomyiidae
Hydrophoria ambigua (Fallen) 5(1)
Craspedochoeta pullula (Zetterstedt) 8(4)
Delia brassicae (Hoffmannsegg) 569(12)
D nuda (Strobl) 8(2)
Hylemya strenua Robineau-Desvoidy 9(1)
H variata (Fallen 5(2)
Nupedia aestiva (Meigen) 4589(12)
N infirma (Meigen) 58(3)

Fannidae
Fannia mutica (Zetterstedt) 8(2)
F serena (Fallen 8(1)

Muscidae
Polietes lardaria (Fabricius) 8(1)
Mesembrina meridiana (Linnaeus) 89(2)
Azelia cilipes (Haliday) 9(1)
Drymeia hamata (Fallen) 89(5)

Hydrotaea irritans (Fallen) 68 (Many)
Phaonia basalis (Zetterstedt) 6(1)
Helina duplicata (Meigen) 8(5)
H laetifica (Robineau-Desvoidy) 49(3)
Hebecnema umbratica (Meigen) 8(1)
Myospila meditabunda (Fabricius) 59(4)
Graphomya maculata (Scopoli) 9(1)
Pseudocoenosia abnormis Stein 68(3)
Lispocephala alma (Meigen) 5(1)
Coenosia intermedia (Fallen 689(11)

VILLAGE EDUCATION IN THE EASTERN BORDERS ABOUT 1800

ETHEL H. APPLEYARD

The parochial tradition in Scottish education has been much admired south of the Border, because it fostered a love of learning, gave the poor boy an opportunity of a professional career, and did not intensify the social cleavage. It could be of historical interest, therefore, to look at some schools in the neighbouring counties of Berwickshire and Northumberland to see in what respects they differed and what features they had in common.

One is immediately impressed by the systematic provision of education north of the Border. Both the Kirk and the Scottish Parliament had taken a benevolent interest in the foundation and management of schools. The Acts of 1646 and 1696 had required

heritors to build a school in each parish, and in co-operation with the local minister and presbytery, to appoint and support a teacher, and then to supervise the running of the school. One may take a typical example from the Statistical Account of Scotland (1794-1804). Cockburnspath, although its six heritors were then absentees, did have a village school in which the minister was actively interested. Moreover he was also responsible for a school at Old Cambus.

In England Parliament did not concern itself with education, until the 19th century. The Church showed an intermittent interest but it was left to the squire or the vicar or some rich benefactor to found a school, when or if, he thought it desirable to educate the villagers. So in Northumberland, as elsewhere, the provision of schools was haphazard. For example at Eglingham the vicar allowed the loft over his stable to be used for a school. At Warkworth he simply carried on the mediaeval practice of teaching a few boys in the parvis, the little room over the church porch. However, in 1824 some parishioners subscribed to the building of a Church school for 100 boys.

At Bamburgh Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, had established a Trust in 1720, and from the revenue Archdeacon Sharp founded a village school for 180 boys and girls. Incidentally Grace Darling's brothers attended this school, but she did not.

Whittingham had had a school as early as 1650, when Cromwell's Commissioners, who apparently did not approve of it, wrote, "There is a petty school here." In 1736 there were actually four schools in the parish, which was large (and had a population of 1,465). One of its villages was Glanton. It is interesting that in the 18th century its community was described as Presbyterian. Here, as in Lowick and one or two other similar places, the influence of Scottish ideas was manifest. The congregation provided a school in a house owned by Edward Anderson. In 1820 they drew up a formal deed "being well convinced that Education opens the Understanding and is the Basis of forming the main happiness of the Human Race."

Some of the school foundations, however, were purely secular. As early as 1663, Sir Thomas Widdrington had established a free school in Stamfordham, and endowed it generously. In 1719, Richard Coates left his whole effects, for the foundation of a charity school at Ponteland, and his widow provided a schoolhouse. Even more positively, the Trevelyans, the Quaker squires of Wallington, took a great personal interest in the school they founded at Cambo in 1740. It was both well endowed and well equipped.

All this diversity may sound interesting, but for the Northumbrian child, education was a matter of luck, dependent on where he (or she) happened to be born. Lancelot, "Capability", Brown was fortunate to be born near Cambo, and educated there.

On neither side of the Border, except in a few cases, was education free, so it could not be made compulsory. Children entered school when about 5 years old, and, hopefully, stayed till their early teens. Attendance was erratic, and if needed on the farm pupils might be absent for most of the Summer. In Cockburnspath attendance averaged 60 in Winter and 40 in Summer. In Glanton parents were

continually being urged at village meetings "to enforce regular attendance at school," but in vain. In most villages the poorest children had little or no schooling. It is noteworthy, however, that in Cockburnspath there were six poor children on the roll, ("one male and five females,") supported by an endowment and by the kirk collections. In general there was a greater desire on the part of poor Scottish parents to send their children to school, because an able boy could expect to go straight from his village school, with the aid of a bursary, to a University. So parents pinched and saved, and often the older children already at work also contributed. In England the two Universities were aristocratic, expensive and exclusive, far beyond the reach of a farm worker's son.

Sometimes the children of the laird or of the richer farmers attended the village school, but the era was one of considerable change, and by the early 19th century there were also private schools. For example in Cockburnspath parish there was a "subscription school", where the fees were noticeably higher. South of the Border the children of the squire and of the richer tenants were usually taught by a tutor, who might be shared by a group of the less wealthy. In some cases the vicar took private pupils, especially for the study of the classics. The older boys were then sent away to a public school, probably Durham, sometimes Barnard Castle or Sedbergh.

Everywhere the "3Rs" formed the core of the school course, including also Scripture, and in ecclesiastical foundations, the catechisms. There was emphasis on Grammar, whether English, or in some cases, Latin Grammar. Latin taught in England was more literary than in Scotland, where it had the practical purpose of a passport to the professions, and for that reason it was more generally taught.

In Scotland a real effort was made at literacy, with a high success rate in the Lowlands. In the south-east the impressive figure of 95% was attained. The minister at Cockburnspath thought it worth mentioning that "one or two old people at Old Cambus could not read", so presumably everyone else could. Unfortunately, (or perhaps fortunately), there was no statistical survey of Northumberland at that time!

Reading ability, however, may have been mechanical. The Bible might have been the only text book. Large sections were read, and occasionally the whole of it. On both sides of the Border there was much learning by rote, and the more unintelligible the passage, the more meritorious the effort. The 'begat' verses from Genesis or the ritual laws from Leviticus were deliberately chosen. One must add that "Spare the rod, spoil the child", was a maxim accepted everywhere. In Whittingham the schoolmaster in 1821, William Clark, was "he who now wields the birch", (but he also allowed his pupils out of school for an hour, whenever there was a village wedding.)

Here and there progress in agriculture and industry was reflected by changes in the curriculum. Geometry and Algebra, Geography and even Bookkeeping were added, as at Cockburnspath and Stamfordham.

Where there was a sufficient number of girls at school, a "female assistant" was appointed to teach Needlework (as at Acklington and Whittingham). In Berwickshire the girls seem to have had the same subjects as the boys.

In Scotland the village schoolmaster, University educated, enjoyed great prestige, and a gifted teacher had wide influence. The success of former pupils at the University spread his fame. Socially the dominie was on a par with the minister and the doctor. Besides hs salary he had a house and garden, and fees from his pupils. At Cockburnspath he had £100 p.a. For English and writing he charged 1s-6d, for Arithmetic 2s-6d, for Latin 3s-0d p.a. At the subscription school the master had only £50 p.a. He was expected to get about £45 also from fees. He charged 10s-6d for English, 17s-6d for Arithmetic and £1-6s p.a. for Latin. However he had only 30 pupils and complained that many parents were bad payers. He had a formidable task, for he taught in addition Mathematics, Geography, French, Greek and Bookkeeping.

In England the schoolmaster was usually less highly regarded; less well educated, and held an ambiguous social position between the vicar and the farm labourers. He might be called on to play the organ, train the choir and act as clerk. He had a house and garden, and like his Scottish counterpart was often partly supported by fees. For example Robert Carr at Houghton paid for his son, 'Ralphy', £1-1s p.a. "for Learning", 12s for "Writing", 8d for "Exercise books", 8d for "Repairs" and 3d for "School sweeping". 'Ralphy' was later sent to Craike "to wear off his" (surprisingly) "Newcastle tone, learnt at Houghton".

Usually the teachers were among those "who have no memorial," but William Robson, schoolmaster at Cambo, kept a rhyming register of his scholars, over a period of 23 years, and including 776 names. He added the following key to his assessment.

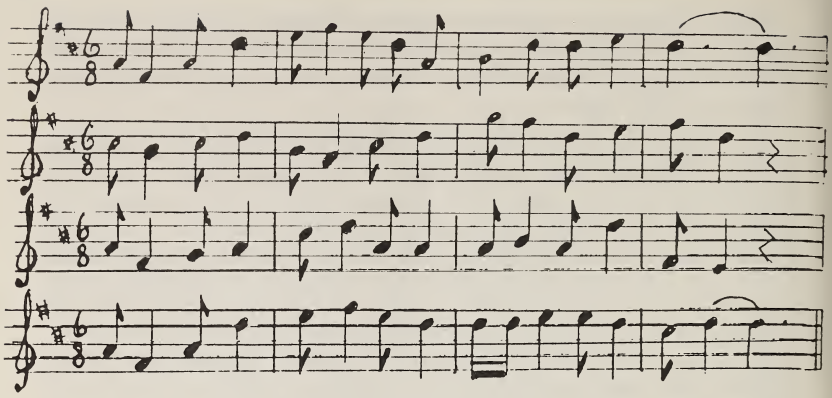
"The names distinguished by a star,
Were the most docible by far,
And those with equi-distant strokes,
Were second-handed sort of folks,
But where you find the letter B
A humdrum booby you will see;
And where an exclamation's set,
The rascals went away in debt."

It is to be feared that he is remembered for his eccentricity, rather than his ability to teach, of which there is no record.

In conclusion, one must say that, in spite of the variety of schools, the considerable voluntary effort, and the increasing interest in education, in Northumberland, the Scottish system, the high quality of the teachers and the "career open to talent," gave Berwickshire children greater advantages from their schooling.

(*Note:* Berwickshire Parish Schools are dealt with in detail in HBNC XL, Pt. III and XLI, Pt. I.—Ed.)

GYPSY DREAM QUEEN



A barri Yetholm gadshi
lay dreaming on the green
And saw the barra manushi
he knew would be his queen.

He saw she loved his juggal
could ride upon his gry
And when she gave that shoogle
saw the flash in her dark eye.

For just a little birley
with cards or from a hand,
A fortune tell as plainly
as a name scratched in the sand.

Nae horni ere could catch her
at cadgin she was fly,
Could live for weeks on cunni
and yarris chored to fry.

She'd sly'ly jan the renkin
and yell out in the cant,
when chavis she heard girnin
drooked in pani at the pant.

When his dream had ended
that day upon the green,
The vision he remembered,
made ESTER GYPSY QUEEN.

Tom. Smith,
Kirk Yetholm, 27/2/81.

GLOSSARY

Barri. – *Big Smart.*
Gadshi. – *Man.*
Barra. –*Attractive.*
Manushi. – *Young Woman.*
Juggal. – *Dog.*
Gry. – *Horse.*
Birley. – *Money.*
Horni. – *Policeman.*
Cadgin. – *Begging.*
Cunni. – *Rabbit.*
Yarri. – *Egg.*
Chored. – *Stolen.*
Jan. – *Look see.*
Renkin. – *Fun.*
Cant. – *Gaelic origin.*
Chavi. – *Child.*
Pani. – *Water.*
Pant. – *Well or pump.*

NATURAL HISTORY OBSERVATIONS

(Collated by A. Buckham).

20.6.81. A white pheasant was seen near Doddington and Denton House. (G. A. Elliot).

1.12.81 A Chinese starling (Sturnus sinensis) was seen several times for about a fortnight at Eyemouth,—an escapee no doubt as the tip of its tail was worn suggesting it had been in captivity. (J. Lough).

2.2.82. A single Waxwing (Bombycilla garrulus) feeding on dog-hips at Tweedbank, Galashiels. (A. Buckham).

30.3.82. ♂ Wheatear (Oenathe oenathe) at Meldons, Peebleshire. (A. Buckham).

Marsh Tits (Parus palustris) were reported from various parts of the borders feeding at bird-tables during the severe winter of 1981/82. Information on the distribution and records of this species would be most welcome. (A. Buckham).

A Hoopoe (Upupa epops) sighted at Mayfield Park, Hawick. (M. Mutch). Also seen at Gattonside.

20.9.81. Peacock Butterfly (Inachis io) In garden, Kelso. (C. Bullick).

The Orange-tip Butterfly continues to be widespread after its recent explosion and early sightings for this year have been reported.

25.4.82. Kelso 1 ♂ (C. Bullick)

27.4.82. 1 ♂ The Glen, Newtown, St. Boswells. (P. Stewart).

10.5.82. Nr. School, Whitsome, Berw. 2 ♂s. (A. Buckham).

10.5.82. Nr. Maxton, St. Boswells. 1 ♂ (A. Buckham).

Male Ghost Swift moth (Hepialus Lumuli) in garden (G. A. Elliot).

27.5.82. Sweet Cicely (Myrrhis odorata) Little Ryle & Great Ryle.

1.5.82. Cowslips (Primula veris) Lindean Reservoir, Selkirk. (A. Buckham).

19.3.82. Frog spawn seen near Watch Water Reservoir. (A. Buckham).

A Roller (Coracias garrulus) was reported on 21st June 1982 (by Mr. Glendening), to be frequenting the telegraph & electricity poles in the road to Williamhope near Peel Hospital, Galashiels. This rare vagrant has been seen by a great many people from all over Britain. The bird stayed at least 10 days.

TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 20th SEPTEMBER, 1982

Income

Subscriptions		
Annual, Junior and Libraries	£1560.75	
Entry Fees & Badges	52.46	
Sundries		
Sale of Photos	93.25	
Refund Income Tax	98.04	
Visitors Fees	69.00	
Donations	43.00	
Arrears 1981 Subs.	13.00	
Bank Interest on Deposit A/c	280.99	
Sale of Ties	56.50	
Profit on Marchmont Dinner	53.22	
		2320.21
Excess of Expenditure over Income		232.52
		£2552.73

Expenditure

Printing		
General	£315.86	
History	1225.90	
Roneo Statement A/cs.	4.00	
Postages		
Printer	36.27	
History	41.83	
Stamps General	15.00	
Sundries		
Library Insurance	15.00	
Bank Charge	.50	
Ties	263.53	
Hire of Hall	4.20	
Badges	108.40	
Tie to Past Treasurer	4.00	
Bus to Torness	25.00	
Stationery	7.30	
Photo's Hector Innes	106.25	
Refund Subsription	3.00	
Subscriptions Paid		
Scottish Region, C.B.A.	7.50	
Assn. Rural Scotland	10.00	
Officials' Expenses		
Mr. Walker (Past Treasurer)	3.35	
Mr. T. D. Thomson (Editing Secretary)	23.40	
Mr. & Mrs. MacKenzie Robertson (Joint Field Secs)	320.94	
Mrs. Edgar (Treasurer)	11.50	
		2552.73
		£2552.73

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 20th SEPTEMBER, 1982

Balance at beginning of year	£2363.29
	£2363.29

Audited and found correct

E. G. Kellie, Accountant
Royal Bank of Scotland, Ayton
30:9:82

Deficit on Year's working	£232.52
Royal Bank of Scotland	
Deposit A/c	2003.61
Current A/c	127.16
	£2363.29

Evelyn A. Edgar, Hon. Treasurer

HISTORY

OF THE

BERWICKSHIRE

NATURALISTS' CLUB

The Centenary Volume and Index, issued 1933, price £5 is invaluable as a guide to the contents of the *History*.

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